

JPY 100/150

Algeria... 8.00 Dr. / 100 Fr.
Argentina... 23.50 Pes. / 100 U.S.
Australia... 1.50 A. / 100 U.S.
Belgium... 36.36 B. / 100 U.S.
Brazil... 1.200 Cr. / 100 U.S.
Canada... 1.00 C. / 100 U.S.
Chile... 800.00 P. / 100 U.S.
Colombia... 1.600 C. / 100 U.S.
Czechoslovakia... 16.67 C. / 100 U.S.
Denmark... 6.46 D. / 100 U.S.
Egypt... 1.00 L. / 100 U.S.
France... 6.55 F. / 100 U.S.
Germany... 1.00 M. / 100 U.S.
Greece... 340.75 Dr. / 100 U.S.
Hong Kong... 7.80 H. / 100 U.S.
India... 100.00 Ru. / 100 U.S.
Indonesia... 1.700 R. / 100 U.S.
Italy... 1.366 L. / 100 U.S.
Japan... 100.00 Y. / 100 U.S.
Korea... 100.00 W. / 100 U.S.
Luxembourg... 36.36 L. / 100 U.S.
Malaysia... 2.00 M. / 100 U.S.
Mexico... 16.67 P. / 100 U.S.
Morocco... 20.48 D. / 100 U.S.
Netherlands... 2.20 G. / 100 U.S.
New Zealand... 1.50 N. / 100 U.S.
Norway... 4.76 Kr. / 100 U.S.
Pakistan... 100.00 Ru. / 100 U.S.
Peru... 3.33 S. / 100 U.S.
Poland... 20.48 Z. / 100 U.S.
Portugal... 200.00 Esc. / 100 U.S.
Romania... 10.00 Lei. / 100 U.S.
Russia... 1.00 R. / 100 U.S.
Saudi Arabia... 100.00 R. / 100 U.S.
Singapore... 1.00 S. / 100 U.S.
South Africa... 1.00 R. / 100 U.S.
Spain... 166.67 Ptas. / 100 U.S.
Sweden... 4.76 Kr. / 100 U.S.
Switzerland... 2.00 S. / 100 U.S.
Taiwan... 20.00 N. / 100 U.S.
Thailand... 50.00 B. / 100 U.S.
Turkey... 1.00 L. / 100 U.S.
U.S.A. ... 1.00 D. / 100 U.S.
U.K. ... 1.00 S. / 100 U.S.
USSR ... 1.00 R. / 100 U.S.
West Germany ... 1.00 M. / 100 U.S.
Yugoslavia ... 100.00 D. / 100 U.S.

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Sandinistas Ousted in Nicaragua Vote

By Lee Hockstader
and William Branigan

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra on Monday conceded a stunning, landslide defeat of his Sandinista National Liberation Front in the Nicaraguan general elections.

Preliminary results from the vote on Sunday showed that Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, candidate of a mainly center-right coalition, had an insurmountable lead in the presidential contest.

The Supreme Electoral Council said that with 82 percent of precincts counted, Mrs. Chamorro had 533,357 votes, or 55.2 percent. Mr. Ortega's 468,040 votes, or 48.8 percent. Eight other parties split the rest. The date set for the transfer of power is April 25.

Mrs. Chamorro and her 14-party coalition also won a majority in the National Assembly and seemed headed toward victories in municipal elections.

The vote was an astonishing repudiation of a decade of Marxist ideology and one-party monopoly on power for the Sandinistas.

For many, the Sandinistas had become national and international heroes in 1979 when they led a revolution toppling Nicaragua's dictator, General Anastasio Somoza.

In a single stroke, the election altered the political landscape of the region, dealing a sharp blow to El Salvador's leftist guerrillas, who depend heavily on the Sandinistas, and leaving President Fidel Castro of Cuba without an ally in the Western Hemisphere.

In a conciliatory victory speech at 3:30 A.M. before hundreds of ecstatic supporters, Mrs. Chamorro called the election a triumph "for all those who want to live in peace and liberty."

Many analysts had predicted a Sandinista victory, and some political observers attributed Mrs. Chamorro's victory to the dire economic conditions in the country.

She had political and financial support from within Washington, which has backed the Contras in their war against the Sandinistas and has imposed economic sanctions on the impoverished nation.

Mrs. Chamorro, 60, vowed to seek reconciliation after the eight-year rebellion, in which about 30,000 people have died.

Only "through national reconciliation can we have peace and economic well-being," said Mrs. Chamorro, whose own children are divided into pro-Sandinista and anti-Sandinista camps.

The manifesto of her coalition, the National Opposition Union, pledged to end the war and abolish compulsory military service. It guaranteed that peasants would retain property rights to land that they received in Sandinista programs. It also promised people whose land was illegally confiscated that they would be compensated if it was occupied.

The president-elect came to prominence after the January 1978 assassination of her husband, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro, a publisher who had long been a vehement critic of the Somoza family dynasty. Outrage at his murder helped turn the Sandinista struggle into a broad-based popular revolt. Mrs. Chamorro served briefly with Mr. Ortega in the first Sandinista junta, but resigned in 1980.

But despite conciliatory statements from both sides, there were fears of violence and instability.

Interior Minister Tomás Borge Martínez recently told the independent weekly *La Prensa* that he could not imagine that his security forces would obey ministers named by a new government. He added that the army would be unlikely to follow anyone but Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the defense minister and Daniel Ortega's brother.

If a new government is formed, Mr. Borge said, "it will have to name its cabinet and if it names another interior minister, it would have to get rid of the staff as well because they certainly would not obey the new minister."

Paul Reicher, the Sandinistas' U.S.-based lawyer, said the Nicaraguans "voted with their stomachs" and "I think they thought about the empty stomachs of their children."

"Everybody has their limits and in the end they couldn't take it anymore," he said.

The Sandinistas remain by far the largest single party — the United Nationalist Opposition is a fractious alliance of parties ranging from far right to far left — and it was unclear how power would be transferred.

Another question is how the United Nationalist Opposition, whose members have had only a single common interest, getting rid of the Sandinistas, could form a government strong enough to stand up to the Sandinista bureaucracy.

Mr. Ortega appeared before hundreds of journalists and Sandinista partisans at 6:20 A.M., flanked by dozens of shocked members of his cabinet, his wife and party activists. He delivered a speech that many observers said was one of the most graceful gestures of his public career.

He pledged "to all Nicaraguans and the people of the world that the president of Nicaragua, the government of Nicaragua are going to respect and abide by the popular mandate from the vote in these elections."

At the end, tears sparkled in his eyes and his wife hugged him and kissed his cheek. He clasped his wife's hand, then rose and, raising his arms, smiled broadly — appearing OUST, Page 3

Tokyo Plunge Stirs Fears of Contagion But Wall St. Soars

By Patrick L. Smith

TOKYO — The worsening rout in Japanese financial markets is dramatically deepening the government's monetary policy problems.

Many officials and private analysts say they are concerned that the pessimism enveloping the markets here could begin spreading to Europe and the United States.

There was little sign of this on Monday. New York stocks

The Japanese market was saved from near-collapse only by a spate of buying in the final hour that pulled the Nikkei up from an intraday decline of more than 2,400 points. Although volume was thin, panic selling set in once the extent of the yen's loss against the dollar in Tokyo became evident, stock dealers said.

The U.S. currency — spurred, in turn, by the stock market's sharp fall — finished at 148.65 yen, a gain of 2.18 yen from Friday and its highest level in more than eight months.

For the moment, at least, the twin declines in stock prices and the yen have effectively tied Tokyo's hands on the issue of interest rates even as pressure builds to raise them. But officials and traders questioned whether drops of the magnitude on Monday will prove contagious in coming days given the directionless trading evident in European and U.S. markets.

"The size of the decline in Tokyo is clearly exacerbated by local factors," said Craig O. Cluett, market strategist at Smith New Court Far East Ltd. "But the broad direction of stock and bond markets is not just a Tokyo phenomenon."

Official intervention in both the stock and bond markets was evident throughout the day, traders said. The Bank of Japan is believed to have sold roughly \$3 billion to defend the yen and bought the No. 119 government bond whenever the yield on the bellwether issue advanced beyond 7 percent.

But neither move was enough.

Bush Hails 'Mandate' For Peace

By Ann Devroy
and Al Kamen

WASHINGTON — President George Bush hailed the election of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro on Monday as "a clear mandate for peace and democracy."

He immediately began consultations aimed at lifting U.S. economic sanctions and producing a package of aid to aid in rebuilding Nicaragua's economy.

Mr. Bush, who spent much of the last nine years supporting the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras, in their battle to defeat the Sandinista government, offered what has become a trademark low-key response to the defeat of Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a man he called a "major foe to democracy in the Western Hemisphere."

"For years the people of Nicaragua have suffered, and today the people of Nicaragua have spoken," Mr. Bush said.

Former President Ronald Reagan, who has made the defeat of the Sandinistas an administration rallying cry, issued a statement praising the voters of Nicaragua for choosing "democracy and hope over totalitarianism and despair."

Mr. Bush sent a letter of praise to Mrs. Chamorro, the candidate the United States backed with money and words, and also to Mr. Ortega for "his conduct of the election."

Mr. Bush added, "There is no reason at all for further military activity from any quarter."

In a brief statement, Mr. Bush said the U.S. would push for a peaceful transition to the new government and for "the institutionalization" of democracy.

Mr. Bush began a round of conversations on Monday with Latin American leaders seeking advice on how to support the Chamorro government and urging their support.

He spoke with President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela about "appropriate trade and economic measures" that the United States can take to support the new government.



Violeta Barrios de Chamorro giving a victory signal on Monday as her triumph over the Sandinista government in the Nicaraguan elections is announced.

Kohl at Home: Caution Amid the Uncertainty

By William Drozdiak

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's insistence on deferring key decisions about a unified Germany to some future pan-German parliament reflects caution and uncertainty about the rapidly shifting political scene in both German states.

Mr. Kohl's sympathy and personal friendship with President George Bush were evident in their two days of talks over the weekend at Camp David.

But the imminence of elections in the two Germanys, the persisting

hemorrhage of East Germans to hold the votes of many German exiles in his Christian Democratic Union who came from territories that became western Poland after the war. They have long yearned for the return of German sovereignty to those areas, and the rightist, nationalist Republican Party is trying to woo their votes.

So far, Mr. Kohl appears to have successfully fended off poaching by the Republicans by leaving the border question open to a future decision by a unified German government. But though he has emphasized his personal view about the integrity of existing borders, his assurances have not been sufficient to ease the anxieties of the Polish government.

Seeking to capitalize on new patriotic fervor as he approaches the campaign, Mr. Kohl has tried to depict himself as leading the charge toward German unity. In recent weeks, he and his aides have sought to accelerate the drive toward a German merger by promoting monetary union and warning about a collapse in the East German economy if a West German currency bailout does not happen soon.

The Bonn government seems to favor accession under its federal system by the five regions of East Germany, which can be done under Article 23 of the West German Constitution and would not require peace treaties to be signed or new national institutions to be set up.

But Mr. Kohl's pressure tactics to establish a quick union are increasingly showing signs of political risk, and some officials in Bonn believe he may have to back off when he realizes the potential consequences.

This week, Karl Otto Pöhl, the See GERMANY, Page 3

NEWS ANALYSIS

Germany on such issues as NATO membership and the final status of its borders that were sought by Mr. Bush.

The chancellor's political future, and the person likely to lead a greater Germany, will be determined by the West German election in December.

Kohl in U.S.: 'Similar Views,' Different Voices

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON — After their weekend meetings, President George Bush and Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke at length about their "similar views" and "common dreams," but on the difficult aspects of German reunification, they spoke with distinctly different voices while avoiding outright discord.

Reaching for a word to describe the two countries' views on the sanctity of the German-Polish border, for example, Mr. Bush came up with "alignment," rather than "agreement," as if he and Mr. Kohl

found themselves, after two days of meetings at Camp David, on the same road, heading the same way, but with one ahead of the other.

The heading dash of the two Germanys toward unity — toward

NEWS ANALYSIS

what Mr. Bush called a "golden moment" in German history — has been too worry people.

The conference last weekend, for all its eloquent words, is not likely to calm them, chiefly because the chancellor, a most astute diplomat, spoke much more equivocally than the president.

Poles are worried that Germany

might claim bits of modern Poland, like East Prussia and Silesia, former German territory where many ethnic Germans still live.

They are so worried, in fact, that they have demanded, so far unsuccessfully, a place at the table where the terms of reunification are to be decided.

Czechoslovaks have similar concerns about the Sudetenland.

Though he rejected a central role for Poland in the talks, Mr. Bush stated crisply: "The United States formally recognizes the current German-Polish border."

But Mr. Kohl, for all his talk about the feelings of "our Polish neighbors," for all his protestations that West Germany had no desire to change borders, resorted again to the kind of phrasing that sends shivers up spines in Warsaw and elsewhere in Europe.

"The border question will be settled definitively," he said, "by a freely elected, all-German government and a freely elected, all-German parliament" — without pre-unity pledges from East Germany or West Germany, in other words, and without the participation of other nations in the decision.

The best Mr. Kohl offered the Polish government was the bland comment that "there is a particular

interest on the part of the Poles, and I'm sure that in the course of this process, we will find ways and means of adopting solutions satisfactory to everybody."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Kohl also seemed to have different focuses on the question of U.S. troops in Germany.

The president, emphasizing the importance of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and full German membership in it, swept aside recent suggestions that Germany might follow the French pattern, belonging to the organization but not integrating its troops into it.

See KOHL, Page 3

Stocks plunged across Asia in Tokyo's wake. Page 13.

gained sharply, with the Dow Jones industrial average closing 38.29 points higher, at 2,602.48.

European stocks were resilient after early losses and closed higher in London and Paris and slightly lower, but well off their worst, in Frankfurt and Zurich.

But Tokyo's long-noted concern about the inflationary impact of a weaker yen is now matched by the fragility of stock prices. The authorities' apparent inability to develop a coherent interest-rate policy is now turning previous worries about tighter monetary conditions into a perception of paralysis that is proving even more damaging.

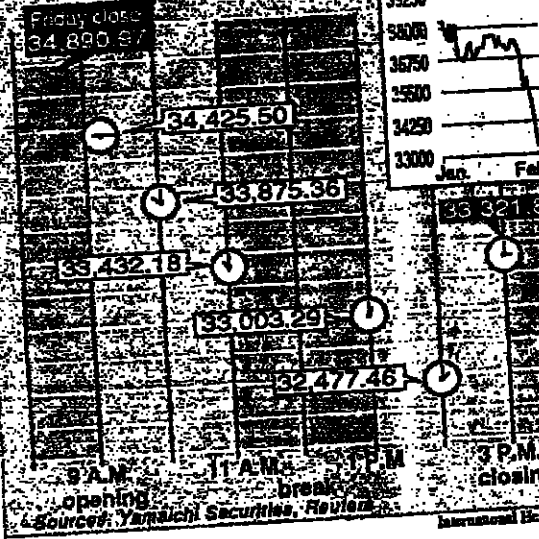
After a drop of 7 percent last week, Tokyo stock prices plunged an additional 4.5 percent on Monday, the sharpest fall since the equities collapse of October 1987 and the second-biggest loss in the history of the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

The Nikkei industrial index ended at 33,321.87, down 1,569.10 points from the previous day's close.

See TOKYO, Page 10.

The Nikkei 225 Average

The Nikkei average of 225 industrial stocks at selected times on Monday, Feb. 26, 1990.



Source: Japanese Securities, Reuters.

Kiosk Jackson Won't Oppose Barry

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson said Monday that he would not run for mayor of Washington in this fall's election.

"I want to continue to serve, but not as mayor," Mr. Jackson said. His political plans had been the subject of conjecture since he moved to Washington in April 1989. The speculation intensified with the arrest of Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. last month on a cocaine possession charge. Mr. Jackson said he would work to end the city's drug and crime crisis.

Baseball Talks Are Broken Off

NEW YORK — Contract talks between major league baseball players and team owners broke off Monday.

This appeared almost certain to delay the start of the season, scheduled for April 2.

After what it would take for the baseball players union to return to the talks, the union leader, Donald Fehr, said, "It has to take an indication from the clubs that there's something meaningful to talk about." (Page 14)

Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger Of N.Y. Times Family Dies

By Lisa Belkin

NEW YORK — Iphigene Ochs Sulzberger, whose long and active life was entwined with the history of The New York Times, died Monday of respiratory failure in her sleep at her home in Stamford, Connecticut. She was 97.

Mrs. Sulzberger bridged generations of the family that has controlled The Times since 1896, when it was acquired by her father, Adolph S. Ochs. Her father's successor as publisher was her husband, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, who died in 1968. His successors were, in turn, her son-in-law Orvil E. Dryfoos and her son, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the current publisher.

A director emeritus of The New York Times Co. and a trustee for the stock left by her father, she was a pivotal figure in the family for almost a century — a keeper of the tradition established by Mr. Ochs for his paper.

Throughout her life, she read The Times from cover to cover and often called editors' attention to ideas and potential stories, also writing letters to the editor under a number of pseudonyms. Her suggestions often resulted in articles.

A woman of abundant energy, social conscience and impish humor, Mrs. Sulzberger pursued a variety of interests. They included parks, education, opportunities for young people, citizenship, and

See BUSH, Page 3

Continued Page 3, Col. 1

Islamic Culture Reaches Into the Cairo Subway

By Caryle Murphy

CAIRO — Perhaps unaware of the rules, perhaps pushing his luck, a solitary male joined a group of women poised to enter the first car of the subway train easing into Sadat Station. The women scolded the man, who sheepishly retreated to board another car.

Like everything else they import, Egyptians have added their own twist to the Middle East's first subway system — a car for women only. The idea is to protect them from male harassment in the train's more crowded cars. Women have the option to ride in the car, the first one in every

English teacher and subway rider, "in our religion, Islam, women and men should be separate. Not always, but in big, crowded places."

Fatma Amin also likes the women-only cars, which went into service about three months ago, "because I can stand without any annoyance from anyone."

Mrs. Amin, an office manager, said she thought that "in America the people are different, the manner of the men is better than here."

"If I am ill or tired," she said, men "don't stand up for me."

The idea of a segregated car on each train originated with women, said Hassan Kadr, public-relations director for the subway system. "Being Eastern women, they want to be relaxed, not to be crowded with men, so they asked for it," he said.

Thuraya Labna, a member of parliament who worked for the idea, said she felt

women, especially ones with children, needed to be protected from "some difficult" they experience with men in crowded trains such as purse snatching, stares, touches and pushing. "Men push women, so women push men," she said. "And you know, it's difficult for women to push men."

Cairo residents are proud of their subway system, which opened in 1987. Only three miles about (4.8 kilometers) long, the line is actually underground, when the trains descend 30 feet (about 9 meters) below the heart of Cairo to reach five stations. It was built with French engineering assistance and a French loan that helped defray the cost of \$387 million.

There are already 700,000 daily riders, and officials expect that to rise to a million this year, Mr. Kadr said.

Signs are written in both Arabic and English, and the subway's Egyptian de-

signers also thought about those who cannot read. Every station is a different color and is designed around a theme drawn from landmarks above ground.

For commuters, the subway is vastly superior to the bus system, whose noxious, unkept vehicles list at precarious angles in rush hour as passengers who cannot fit inside ride alfresco, hanging on to anything they can grip. According to a guidebook, Cairo buses "usually stop briefly, if at all, and one must move quickly to get aboard."

Stations are also cleaner and quieter than streets, largely because of rigorous patrols by policemen. Their job is to see that there is no smoking, no littering, no noise — and no men in the women's car. Violators are subject to a \$4 fine.

Mrs. Labna, the member of parliament, See CAIRO, Page 3

INTERVIEW
SECRETARY
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Dow Jones

Index	Value
DJ Industrial	2,602.48
DJ 30	2,602.48
DJ 100	2,602.48
DJ 500	2,602.48

WORLD BRIEFS

Subic Bay Officers' Club sitting with a sailor who was to be discharged for homosexual conduct.

The navy generally bars homosexuals but has retained some.

When questioned by his commanding officer, Mr. Woodward acknowledged his homosexual tendencies but refused to resign. The commanding officer recommended to the chief of naval personnel that he be discharged.

Instead, the navy released Mr. Woodward from active duty and assigned him to the air reserve staff in San Diego. He served there until 1978, when he was discharged after completing his six-year obligation.

Mr. Woodward sued in 1976, alleging that he had been unlawfully separated from active duty.

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — A draft law to be submitted to the legislature on Tuesday provides for the introduction of a president with strong executive powers to be elected to a five-year term by universal suffrage and secret ballot, a Radio Moscow publication said Monday.

A senior official has indicated, however, that universal suffrage would not be used to elect the first president. Yevgeni M. Primakov, a parliamentary leader, said that a president would be elected initially by the Congress of People's Deputies, the expanded legislature, and only in the future by direct elections.

The Radio Moscow report said that the bill would give the president wide powers, including the issuing of decrees with the full force of law and the right to sign international treaties and "to announce full or partial mobilization."

It said the president would be the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces, adding that candidates older than 35 would have to be nominated by organizations or "persons with the right of legislative

Talks Open In Jakarta on Cambodia

NEW YORK Times Service

JAKARTA — A new round of talks on Cambodia opened Monday, centering on an enhanced role for UN Nations as to help administer the country and lead to new elections.

But Asian diplomats were skeptical that substantial progress would be made at the Jakarta talks, saying key political issues still had to be settled among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The five permanent Security Council members — France, China, Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States — must still agree on the nature of a UN role.

The three-day meeting is designed to find a basis on which to convene a full-scale international conference on Cambodia, which was suspended after an impasse in August.

The impasse was helped on the nature of a power-sharing administration to govern Cambodia until

documents that are read aloud in party meetings. Lower officials were never allowed to handle sensitive documents themselves, but these days they often are not even allowed to take notes as the documents are read aloud.

In the summer and fall, many U.S. diplomats were followed when they left the embassy. These days, most diplomats are being left alone, but the extra resources are being deployed to pursue Western journalists.

Sometimes the tails are obvious, apparently intended to intimidate; at other times they are unobtrusive, seemingly designed to detect a reporter's contacts.

For most, the prime concern is to avoid getting local acquaintances in trouble.

Only a few friends of journalists are known to have been punished, but some Chinese have undergone severe punishment for their willingness to talk with correspondents.

A prominent example is Xiao Bin, a 42-year-old factory worker who was sentenced to 10 years in prison for giving an interview to ABC-TV about the killings in Beijing last June.

The increased scrutiny has had a chilling effect, both for the Chinese who until the situation improves prefer to avoid Western journalists, and for the journalists themselves, who are wary of contacting friends either by telephone or by visiting their homes.

the United States presumably the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Only Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud party is in the debate is the Palestinian delegation to the plan, two from Israel and one living in Arab lands. It included representatives from the West Bank Strip.

Begin seemed to consider the decision of the de-facto Jerusalem Arab leadership complex "a small part" of the decision on the future of the Strip.

government crisis from either the left or the right.

■ **Arenas Seeks Polish Ties**

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens arrived Monday in Poland to renew diplomatic ties, and he immediately went to visit shrines to Jewish victims of the Holocaust, Reuters reported from Warsaw.

Poland and Israel will sign an agreement Tuesday on restoring full diplomatic relations, which were severed in 1967. This will lead to an exchange of ambassadors.

PLO Pressing Mowcow on Jews

The Associated Press

ABU DHABI — The Palestine Liberation Organization has asked

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Thirteen blacks, including four policemen, were killed in a series of attacks, most of which had political overtones, the police and witnesses said Monday.

The reports came in the wake of a letter to the African National Congress, Nelson Mandela, urged a huge crowd to end the black-on-black fighting in the southeastern province of Natal that has claimed some 3,000 lives in four years.

In Cape Town, meanwhile, the police arrested about 25 people demonstrating outside Parliament in support of relatives at the nearby Robben Island Prison who have been jailed for politically motivated acts. The police declared the protest illegal. The anti-apartheid Mass Democratic Movement said 343 men were participating in a hunger strike at the prison, but the Prisons Service said only that "a number" of inmates were not eating.

SINGAPORE (AFP) — A vehicle quota program to curb traffic growth in Singapore will start May 1, according to the government.

Under the plan, which was announced Monday, the number of new cars allowed on the road would be fixed, and vehicle buyers would either have to scrap an old car or wait to buy a new one. Communications and Information Minister Yeo Ning Hong said that for the first year of the program, the government would allow a net increase of 22,000 vehicles, or 4.3 percent of all cars in circulation.

The West German airline Lufthansa said Monday that it was holding talks with the East German airline Interflug on the possibility of taking a minority stake in the East German airline and modernizing it. The two airlines already have a cooperation agreement.

LAKE TAHOE, Calif. (AP) — The first of the Christmas holidays is the slow winter months even more sluggish than usual after the October earthquake. Observers cite tourists' fears of another earthquake like the one that killed 67 people in the San Francisco Bay area on Oct. 17 as well as an oversupply of rooms.

(AP)

[illegible]

CAIRO — President Janez Drnovsek of Yugoslavia arrived in Cairo on Monday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST - CHANNEL: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Temp. 9-5 (41-41). LONDON: Snow. Temp. 5-2 (31-31). MADRID: Overcast. Temp. 13-9 (55-48). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 5-2 (33). PHOENIX: Showers. Temp. 10-6 (50-43). ROME: Fog. Temp. 16-10 (61-50). TEL AVIV: No cloud. Overcast. Temp. 8-4 (48-43). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 31-25 (91-77). HONG KONG: Rain. Temp. 13-10 (55-50). MANILA: Fog. Temp. 32-22 (90-72). SEOUL: Fog. Temp. 41-26 (106-79). SINGAPORE: Fog. Temp. 33-25 (91-77). TOKYO: Rain. Temp.

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China and Laos Sign 2 Pacts

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — China and Laos signed two agreements Monday as a Chinese delegation ended a visit to the Laotian capital, Vientiane. The Chinese press agency Xinhua said the two countries signed an economic, scientific and technical pact and a protocol on the mutual supply of goods.

VOTING OUT THE SANDINISTAS: A fading ideology and a faltering economy lead to electoral defeat.

A Romantic Idea Exhausted Itself In the Real World

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

When Sandinista guerrillas overthrew the rightist regime of General Anastasio Somoza in July 1979, they became the heroes of the left in much of the world.

For radicals in Europe, there was once romanticism in Nicaragua. But with Marxism in retreat almost everywhere, and the Sandinistas presiding over a broken-down economy, "the mystique" of the revolution had become exhausted, according to the daily *El Pais* in Madrid.

After the Sandinistas took power, Swedish Social Democrats, Italian Euro-Communists, and Marxists from Spain flocked to Nicaragua to help out the revolution, along with Soviet bloc military advisers.

The romanticism about Nicaragua was a general thing, according to James Drunkler, head of the department of political studies at Queen Mary and Westfield College in London and an expert in Central America.

Sandinista supporters included not only orthodox Marxists, but young radicals who equated U.S. economic pressure on Nicaragua with Soviet action in Afghanistan.

The Sandinista leaders, articulate and well-educated, started out with a bank of goodwill as they promised to build a just society that would favor the workers, the peasants and the poor.

But many of their most avid supporters turned a blind eye when the Sandinistas moved toward repression, nationalization, and a sharp squeeze of the private sector.

Foreign support for the revolution tended to be "rather blind and emotional," Mr. Drunkler said, "and the logic of solidarity was that you didn't pose questions" of revolutionary idols.

"People's expectations of the Sandinistas were pretty unrealistic," he said. "They used them as a sort of surrogate revolutionary, progressive force which at that stage was disappearing rapidly from the European scenario."

The defeat of the Sandinistas in elections left Cuba isolated as the sole Marxist-Cuba country in the hemisphere.

Mr. Drunkler said the collapse of the Nicaraguan dream, and the decline of communism in general, leaves the European left without many idols.

"I suspect that what Daniel Ortega failed to do will now be expected of Nelson Mandela, in so far as a particular sector of the left needs to have a solidarity campaign, needs to have a Third World orientation and needs to have its heroes comfortably overseas."

Laurence R. Birns, director of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs in Washington, said that for all the protestations of friendship abroad, the Sandinista regime was never able to raise much aid.

"The European Social Democratic parties and the Socialist International were well disposed toward the Sandinistas and very much against U.S. intervention," he said, "but they were not able to fund Nicaragua adequately enough to maintain a minimal standard of living that would have been politically credible for the citizens of that country."

The Sandinista victory, the first successful revolution in Latin America in 20 years, inspired the armed left in El Salvador and Guatemala to launch an open bid for power, and frightened conservative regimes into stepping up repression.

In 1981, rebels known as contras began their offensive against the Sandinistas, with the support of the United States. The regime's popularity declined as it tightened repression and drafted young men into the army to fight the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ortega won heavily in 1984 in elections from which the main opposition abstained, and which the Reagan administration dismissed as "an electoral farce."

Mr. Birns said, however, that both the 1984 and the latest elections were fair. He said the reason the Sandinistas won six years ago and lost so heavily Sunday was the economic dislocation caused by the U.S. blockade.

Mr. Drunkler said that the defeat of the Sandinistas would "fortify the U.S. influence."

"It should reduce tension in Honduras with respect to the contras," he said. "It should increase pressure on the guerrilla movements in El Salvador and Guatemala."

Nicaragua itself, he added, would be in a kind of Polish situation in which the defeated Sandinistas may be able to retain considerable control of the armed forces.

Electoral Defeat? It's Impossible, Sandinista Veterans Say



President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua being embraced by his wife, Rosario Murillo, after conceding on television that his Sandinista government had been defeated in the general election.

Chamorro: The Symbol Who Became a Winner

By Myra MacPherson

Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — Violeta Chamorro's house is mainly a shrine to her assassinated husband, Pedro Joaquín Chamorro.

A presidential candidate by widowhood, Mrs. Chamorro seldom missed a campaign-stop opportunity to evoke the memory of the La Prensa editor who was tortured and jailed before being shot to death on the streets of Managua 12 years ago.

Tall and slim with steel gray hair and chiseled features, Mrs. Chamorro is a widow apart. Her husband's murder became the spark for a revolution that propelled the Sandinistas into power and President Anastasio Somoza into exile.

Plastic flowers are tucked to a telephone pole on the downtown street where Mr. Chamorro was killed at 8 A.M. on Jan. 10, 1978, by three gunmen. He was hit — face, throat, chest and arms — 20 times.

Mr. Chamorro, 54, was viewed as a possible successor should General Somoza be overthrown. The gunmen were caught, but none ever said who ordered the attack.

Cristiana Chamorro, now 35 and an editor at the family-owned newspaper, recalls her father's premonitions — how he had once told her, "Please don't cry when I will be dead. You will see everybody on the streets, in the trees, looking on in mourning." It was as he had foretold.

The house once surrounded by mourners is now flash-frozen in time.

A bust of Mr. Chamorro dominates the patio, and his yellow motorcycle rests nearby.

"The only thing Pedro didn't know about in this office is this," says his widow, pointing to a large cabinet with glass doors. It contains remnants from the last moments of his life — bullet-riddled shirt, the blood now faded to tan; car keys, loofers, a handkerchief. "He was going to the dentist," says Mrs. Chamorro, underscoring the ordinariness of that day.

Outside, restored, protected by canvas and on cinder blocks, is the car in which he was shot.

Mrs. Chamorro calls all the reminders "my strength." In the election she was largely seen only as a symbol — a decent woman who wanted to unify and run a battered country but who had no idea how.

Members of Congress called Mrs. Chamorro an "air-head" and "space cadet." Jokes about her in Sandinista newspapers had a decidedly Dan Quayle flavor. One cartoon showed a UFO coming to Earth to find intelligent forms of life; in the punch line the aliens chose not to meet with the United Nicaraguan Opposition's presidential candidate.

"The Sandinistas say I am an illiterate person, that I

have somebody at my back telling me what to do and say," Mrs. Chamorro said before Sunday's election. "I left them and their junta because of my convictions. Why did they pick me? For my beautiful face? I am doing this for the love of our country."

Speaking of her political inexperience, Mrs. Chamorro's supporters in the fractious coalition acknowledged that they were not looking for a leader but for someone who could win. Her brother-in-law, Jaime Chamorro, said, "We're not looking for someone who can run the country, but somebody who represents the ideal. The only thing Violeta had were the ideals of Pedro and this is sealed."

Mrs. Chamorro, a devout Catholic, did not back off from statements that made headlines. Asked who shaped her philosophy and her economic positions, she continued to say what had said: "Dios y Pedro — God and my husband."

"Even though he's dead, Pedro is with me in my heart, and he's helping me. He talks to me."

The family embodies the turmoil that has racked Nicaragua — a country where enemies have attended school together, where Sandinistas and contra leaders once joined forces to oust General Somoza. Two of Mrs. Chamorro's four children are ardent Sandinistas.

Mrs. Chamorro is president and director-general of La Prensa, a mediocre paper that was elevated to martyrdom when Sandinistas closed it down for 461 days. Some Sandinistas now acknowledge that censorship was a mistake, but one who still supports the move is Mrs. Chamorro's son Carlos, editor of the official government daily, *Barricada*.

Her daughter Claudia, a former Sandinista ambassador to Costa Rica and now married to the ambassador to Spain, writes letters to *Barricada* denouncing her mother for trafficking with her father's political enemies. Her brother-in-law, Xavier Chamorro, runs the pro-Sandinista *El Nuevo Diario* and also regularly hammers away at Mrs. Chamorro.

At Mrs. Chamorro's side at La Prensa are her daughter Cristiana, her brother-in-law Jaime and her oldest son, Pedro Jr., a former civilian director of the contras.

They all come together at family occasions, but the strain took a toll during the campaign.

"When Carlos comes home, she calls him a liar and everything, but still he comes," Jaime says. "He is a true believer, his father used to call him Carlos Marx."

Mrs. Chamorro suffers from a chronic and painful bone ailment. Recently she was confined to a wheelchair because of a knee injury. "I could have a heart attack," she says. "It's up to God."

Although content for years a housewife, she is not shy.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — At Sandinista headquarters, there was utter disbelief.

There were gasps, muttered curses and tears as the election official on the headquarters' wide-screen television confirmed for the third time the impossible.

Despite predictions to the contrary, the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which has governed Nicaragua for 10 years, and its candidate, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, had lost the general elections on Sunday and lost badly.

The winners, the U.S.-supported National Opposition Union, meanwhile, claimed they never had a second's doubt.

Celebrations of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro's election as president began breaking out in various neighborhoods of Managua before dawn, with people burning Sandinista banners that had been draped across streets.

Swept away by the euphoria of victory, the winners celebrated through the night Sunday at a Managua restaurant that served as their headquarters.

The bar run out of beer and soft drinks, and the celebrators moved on to hard liquor, chanting slogans and waving an opposition flag.

"I'm delighted to be living in a free country, in a country that is a

complete democracy," said Pompeio Amaya, a 59-year-old song writer as he strummed a guitar. "I always knew that the Nicaraguan people would respond."

A midnight celebration at Sandinista headquarters was canceled. Many seemed at a loss in trying to explain how they had lost.

"Until they show me the polls — and I say this as a social scientist — I cannot explain it, I cannot explain it," a man was telling a crowd who pressed in around him.

The scheduled time for reporting results came and went with only a few scattered results made public.

Outside, dawn was breaking, but die-hard Sandinista supporters continued waving flags, and dancing and chanting fight songs.

Most were young. Some said they had served with the army "in the mountains" fighting the U.S.-backed rebels, and they refused to accept defeat.

"The Sandinista Front has won the elections," insisted Fernando Acosta, 20, an army veteran who went on to explain that the Sandinista vote had not come in yet.

Another veteran, Oscar David Mejias, 21, interjected that even if National Opposition Union did win "we won't hand over the army to anybody."

"Without the army we are nothing," he said. (AP, AP)

OUST: Ortega Defeated

(Continued from page 1)

fully convinced that, as he had just said, the Sandinista project was, despite the electoral defeat, a giant stride forward for the Nicaragua's people.

"I believe that in this historic moment," he said, "the principal contribution we Sandinistas, we Nicaraguan revolutionaries, can make to the Nicaragua people is the guarantee of a pure and clean electoral process, which warms our consciences."

"Would that this sun rising this Feb. 26 illuminate the path toward the consolidation of democracy, of a mixed economy, of a free Nicaragua independent and democratic, in peace, not interfered with by any foreign power."

Then he added:

"We leave victorious. Because we Sandinistas have sacrificed, have spilled blood and sweat, not to cling to government posts, but to bring to Nicaragua something denied it since 1821, when it became an independent nation. The election will test the will of Sandinista revolutionaries, who never have sought to cling to power, who were born poor and will be satisfied to die poor."

While there were words of praise and thanks for his companions in the Sandinista project, he spoke not at all about his own political future or the party's future — whether there would be an attempt at reconciliation or a clash.

He did not mention the United States and its long record of hostility, except as a nightmare and object of the Sandinista struggle.

BUSH: An Applause

(Continued from page 1)

the policy was that the United States wanted the region demilitarized and the contras demobilized, but added: "We don't today want to look like we are gloating; we don't want to look like we are dictating, and we don't want to look like we are interfering."

Mr. Fitzwater said Mr. Bush's morning session with top aides constituted the beginning of a comprehensive review that "will take some time and will involve all areas of the government."

He said that the lifting of economic sanctions would be addressed "fairly soon," perhaps in a matter of days, and that the broader issues of providing economic aid and enhancing trade would take longer to address.

One official said the Sandinista government had created the "same problem" that other Marxist governments have.

"There is no sense putting money in there until they are on the road to restructuring their economy," he said.

The 1985 sanctions, continued by Mr. Bush, prohibit Nicaraguan products from entering the United States and bar U.S. companies from selling in Nicaragua. Nicaraguan ships and planes are also banned from the United States.

Castro Maintains Silence

Reuters

HAVANA — Cuba's state press organizations, which had been predicting a near-certain election victory for the Sandinista government in Nicaragua, reported with little comment Monday that the opposing U.S.-backed candidate was headed for victory.

There was no immediate comment from President Fidel Castro. Cuban television and radio quoted Daniel Ortega Saavedra as telling reporters that he would accept the outcome of the polls.

Radio Rebelde described Mr. Ortega's statement as "one of the bravest political gestures he has made."

During the campaign, Cuban news media had daily criticized the opposition, saying it was working on behalf of the United States with the aim of reversing the socialist policies introduced by the Sandinistas.

GERMANY: Kohl the Tactician Defers Big Decisions

(Continued from page 1)

powerful head of the West German Bundesbank, said in an interview with the news magazine *Spiegel* that early monetary union could mean higher taxes in West Germany and a big rise in joblessness in East Germany that could cause the exodus to grow.

More than 110,000 East Germans have crossed to the West this year, and the need to reduce the tide has become a top priority for both German governments. The influx is starting to stir resentment among West Germans who fear they will be forced to pay the resettlement costs through higher taxes and interest rates.

To stave off a voter backlash in December, there is some speculation that Mr. Kohl will have to find ways to cut benefits to the immigrants if only to discourage other East Germans from coming West.

The timing of the evolution from economic to political union is also likely to be re-evaluated soon within the Bonn government.

The prospect that the Social Democrats will emerge as the largest vote-getter in the East German elections on March 18 has aroused fears in Mr. Kohl's party that rapid progress toward unity could bring about an all-German election in December in which the combined votes in East and West would make

the Social Democrats the biggest party in a united Germany.

East Germany's Social Democrats, as well as other parties there, are proposing that the two German states form a joint "unity council" to draft a new constitution, based on West Germany's. A referendum on the draft would then be held, followed by elections for an all-German parliament.

That position is now embraced by virtually political party in the East. In preparing the dissolution of the East German state, the Social Democrats say, they want to form a broad governing coalition that would include all parties except the discredited Communists.

That kind of a large, unwieldy ruling coalition in the East could slow the process of unity.

Some West German Social Democrats are concerned for political purposes about any serious slip in the timetable to create all-German governing institutions. A delay would force them to go to the polls in a West German-only election this December that might give Mr. Kohl another four-year mandate.

Other obstacles could arise when the Four Powers that occupied postwar Germany — the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France — meet after the East German vote to ponder security arrangements and other external factors of a united Germany.

The Soviet Union still insists that a united Germany should be neutral, despite U.S. arguments that Soviet security interests are better protected with a large Germany tethered to military constraints imposed by full membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Moreover, France and Britain have reservations about the haste that Mr. Kohl has shown in moving toward a unified Germany.

The notion of maintaining two security zones in one country as prescribed by Bonn and Washington, with NATO covering West Germany territory while the Eastern sector remains coupled with up to 195,000 Soviet troops, could also present some problems.

One concern is what to do about East German youths drafted into the military. Since they could not serve on their home territory, would they be deployed in what is now West Germany? A possible answer, according to a senior West German army official, is to move toward an all-volunteer army.

A more intractable issue involves nuclear weapons. The probability that the Soviets will remove their nuclear weapons when they begin a major pullout from East Germany would likely entail a reciprocal demand that nuclear arms also be removed from West Germany.

The war ended just as Mr. Sulzberger was to be sent abroad. So the couple settled in New York, and Mr. Sulzberger joined The Times.

Upon Adolph Ochs's death in 1935, Mr. Sulzberger was elected president and publisher of The Times. As the publisher's wife, Mrs. Sulzberger shared her husband's concerns and problems but remained a steadfastly offstage figure in the operation of the paper.

The Sulzbergers had four children — Marian, Ruth, Judith and Arthur Ochs.

Kohl: Some Disharmony

(Continued from page 1)

NATO command structure. And he insisted that U.S. troops could remain in Germany even if all Soviet troops left.

The chancellor, on the other hand, emphasized that "a united Germany has a sovereignty of its own," and characterized proposed Soviet and United States troop levels in Central Europe as part of a "transitional period."

Each of the leaders was reacting, as politicians almost always do, when discussing foreign policy, to the dictates of domestic political reality.

Mr. Kohl feels pressure to move reunification fast; he is in a race to get the building blocks of the new Germany in place before the old East German collapses.

He feels pressure as well because his best chance for victory in the West German elections in December is to identify himself with the great nationalist issue, reunification.

With the end of the long, painful split in sight, furthermore, the nationalist candidate cannot afford to seem to sanction the indefinite presence of foreign troops in Germany.

Mr. Bush's perspectives, not surprisingly, are different. First of all, he is determined not to run down U.S. military strength too rapidly.

With the Soviet Union no longer a credible threat, some American officials have been describing the mission of U.S. troops in Europe as keeping an eye on Germany, but the president could hardly say that on Sunday, so he had a new formulation: the enemy now, he said, "is instability and unpredictability."

Remembering the fate of the Weimar Republic, the isolated, disarmed and effectively neutral German state after World War I that set the stage for the rise of Nazism, he is reluctant to permit any distance at all to creep between NATO and a unified Germany.

He is also sensitive to the concerns of Poles and of Polish-Americans — a group with considerable ballot-box clout.

CAIRO: Islamic Subway

(Continued from page 1)

said that "some of the men refuse to accept this decision."

She said she had had dozens of protesting phone calls from men who complain that "there is no difference between men and women in the constitution, that we are equal, so there should be no special car for women."

An incident reported by the newspaper *Ahram* makes one wonder which sex needs protection. A man who refused to get off a woman's car, it reported, "was forced to ward off the women with his shoe."

When they finally forced him off at a station, he was arrested, accused of using vulgar language and hitting women, and fined \$19.

But the luxury of extra space the women now enjoy may not last. In a city of 12 million, services are quickly overwhelmed by the numbers who use them.

And despite the watchful eyes of the underground police, a few interlopers still sneak aboard the women's cars.

"It's the first time I took the train," said another, Mahmoud Awad Ali, claiming ignorance as he jumped up to offer his seat to a Western woman.

Lithuania Vote Clears Way For an Open Parliament

United Press International

VILNIUS, U.S.S.R. — The pro-independence movement that swept to victory in Lithuania's first free multiparty elections in 70 years cleared the way for the Soviet Union's first non-Communist dominated republican parliament, official results confirmed Monday.

"The new parliament is to usher a new phase in the republic's history, in which Communism will probably no longer play the leading role," said a spokesman for Lithuania's council of ministers.

A leading member of the Sajudis movement, an umbrella group supporting candidates who backed the drive for independence, said that Lithuania's secession from the Soviet Union was "attainable this year."

Results released Monday showed that 90 deputies had been elected to the 141-member parliament in Saturday's balloting, and that 72 of them were Sajudis-endorsed. The nationalist movement claimed a landslide victory Sunday, and a Tass dispatch on Monday officially confirmed the results.

The new state will be the first among the 15 republics of the Soviet Union in which the Communist Party will have a parliamentary minority. It cannot convene yet, however, because two-thirds of its members have not been elected.

There will be runoff elections in the 45 races in which no candidate won more than half the votes. Six races will be contested again because of voting irregularities. The runoffs will take place March 10 and the repeated elections on April 7.

El Salvador Says Nicaragua Election Could Help Peace Efforts at Home

Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran government said Monday that it was surprised and pleased that President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua had accepted defeat and added that the election outcome could improve peace prospects in El Salvador.

"We are surprised at the political maturity of Daniel Ortega in apparently accepting his defeat," the government spokesman, Mauricio Sandoval, said. "But it's definitely good news."

The Sandinista government was considered a key ally of the Salvadoran rebels of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, but Mr. Sandoval said their support has been on the wane.

"A Violeta Chamorro victory in Nicaragua just means that the timetable for making progress on the rebel question is likely to be shorter," he said.

The Salvadoran military was

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What Progress in China?

When George Bush vetoed the bill on Chinese students' visas, he expressed hope that China would return to its previous policies of reform. That was in November. The bill would have given Chinese students in America statutory protection against being forced to go home to a country in the grip of repression. The reason for the veto was that the Chinese government found the bill offensive and threatened, among other things, to break off further exchanges of students, and it was important to continue those exchanges, in the administration's view. It also argued vigorously that continuing American condemnation of the Beijing massacre in June would only delay improvements.

The president spoke of the "trust factor." To carry out a sophisticated foreign policy, he said, he needed freedom from congressional interference, and he persuaded the Senate not to override the veto. So how are things going for this policy?

On Jan. 11, the Chinese government announced that it had lifted martial law in central Beijing. Mr. Bush called it "a very sound step, for those that are interested in human rights." Large numbers of police and paramilitary troops continued to keep the city under close surveillance and immediately hauled away anyone who tried to speak out in Tiananmen Square.

Partial Reassurance

As the two Germans rush toward unification, they are forcing radical changes in all the architecture on which European security and stability have rested for a generation. The West Germans are aware that most of their friends and neighbors think that they are moving too fast. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's trip to Washington this past weekend was the latest stage in a campaign of reassurance. As he said in his press conference with President George Bush on Sunday, Germans have a responsibility to be aware that they are geographically in the center of Europe—and, you could add, not only geographically. Mr. Kohl observed, "We have a certain history."

When Western Europe rebuilt itself after World War II, it was guided by a sharp and compelling sense of the errors after World War I. One was the error of leaving Germany neutral and isolated. Another—the American error—was to have packed up and gone home in 1919. The recollection of those errors still guides both German and American policy. The main business of the meeting at Camp David was a mutual pledge that Germany will remain firmly tied to the Western alliance, and that the United States will keep troops there.

This visit was the third on Mr. Kohl's itinerary. First was the trip to Moscow to assure Mikhail Gorbachev that the Germans do not intend to threaten Soviet security. Second was the trip to Paris to assure François Mitterrand—assurances repeated on Sunday—that a united Germany would remain committed not only to the European Community but to the political union toward which the Community is moving.

The Germans are now being pressed for

The Faces Are Familiar

For more than three months now, television screens have been filled with faces that Americans rarely saw before, those of ordinary Czechoslovaks, East Germans, Hungarians, Bulgarians and the citizens of half a dozen Soviet republics. As these peoples emerge from the gloom of official obscurity, Americans feel a jolt of recognition: They look remarkably like people we know.

There, illuminated by candlelight in the streets of Leipzig, is a woman who could easily pass for one's sister. In Romania, lit by the bonfires of revolution, dances a dark, square-jawed man, a dead ringer for the security guard at home. Spotlighted on the rostrum of Congress, Vaclav Havel's wide

Not a 'War' on Drugs

Figures of speech are supposed to enhance understanding, sometimes they impede it. That is happening with the "war on drugs." War metaphors are common in governmental public relations: War on Poverty, War on Illiteracy. Efforts to smash the drug trade often look like war. But there are dramatic differences between police and the military. Police officers patrol alone or in pairs, using much individual discretion. Soldiers generally fight against well defined enemies, using little discretion and following orders in large disciplined groups.

Likewise, there is a vast difference between war and crime. Real wars are fought—and thought about—in terms of victory or defeat. To measure drug policy in those terms invites extreme thinking.

The careless war metaphor also leads to depressing questions. If drugs continue to pour into the United States despite substantial resistance, for example, why continue to fight? Increasingly, the war on drugs looks like the Vietnam War, an unwinnable waste of resources. Perceiving frustration and defeat, some talk of legalizing drugs.

But many social problems, however destructive, cannot be conquered—only managed and, with skill, reduced. That is true of drunken driving, teenage pregnancy and venereal disease. It is also true of drug abuse.

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Germany: Why Do We All Accept the Rush?

By Richard Helms
This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — On May 7, 1945, the day the war against Germany ended, I was with an OSS colleague at General Eisenhower's headquarters in the northeastern French city of Rheims. Naturally I was delighted that the Third Reich had finally been defeated. But it occurred to me that day that the allies had had a mighty close call. If Hitler had fought his battles one front at a time, the outcome might have been quite different.

My thoughts on V-E Day also went back to Germany in the mid-1930s, where I had worked as a young journalist, and to the euphoria that had engulfed the nation during Hitler's first successful gambit in the international arena, the occupation of the Rhineland in 1936. Perhaps mine is a warped view. But during the 1930s and early '40s I developed a powerful respect for what that nation could do when it decided singlemindedly to pursue international objectives.

Likewise many people of my generation, I have been uneasy during the last few months about the pace of German reunification. It isn't that I fear we shall see a return of Nazism, because I don't think that is at all likely. What concerns me is the way the West German government of Helmut Kohl is rushing to achieve its goal of reunification regardless of the concerns of its allies and neighbors.

To put it bluntly: German reunification has become a kind of runaway freight train that nobody, East or West, seems able to contain. And that does not bode well for the future. For this is not, as Mr. Kohl likes to claim, an issue for Germans only. The rest of the world is involved, starting with the inflationary pressure caused by Mr. Kohl's plans for convertibility of the West and East German marks.

Reading the recent news stories from Germany, one cannot help noticing that it is Chancellor Kohl himself who is leading the rush toward economic and political reunification. His motives may be pure and high-minded. But it is also a fact that a West German general election is scheduled for December, and that the rival Social Democrats are favored by some analysts to win the election, and

OPINION

Germany: Why Do We All Accept the Rush?

definition of what sort of future Germany makes sense. It is almost as if other countries were afraid to offend German dignity by expressing their views frankly—almost as if they had concluded that it was necessary to appease this economic superpower in the center of Europe.

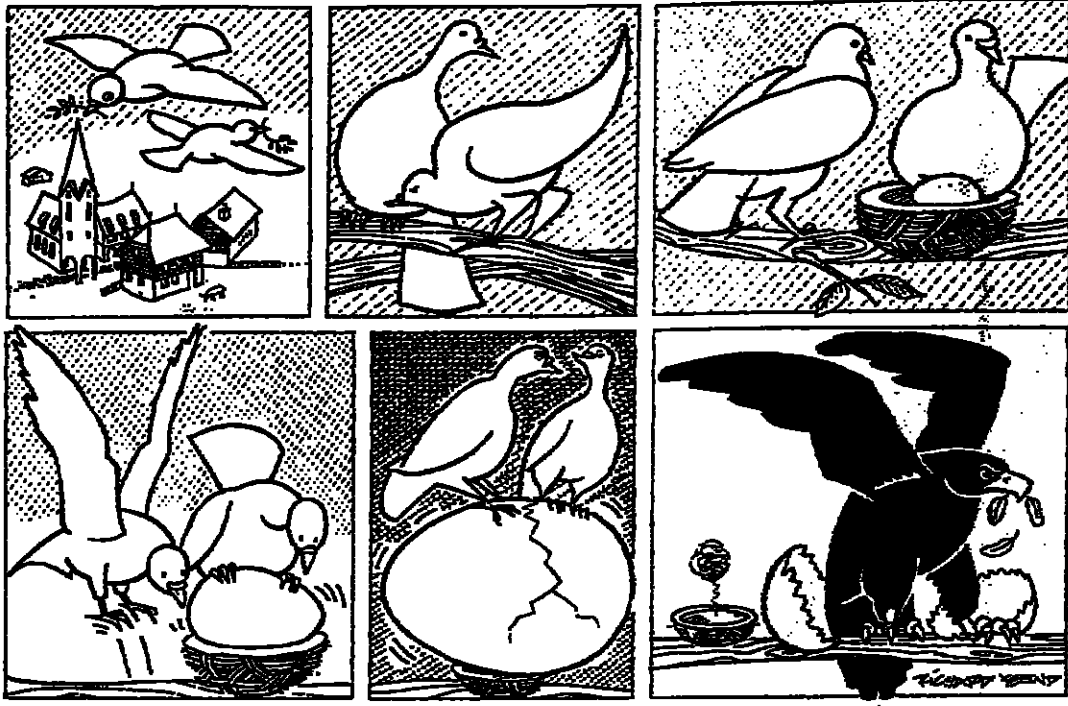
So there has been little protest, or even serious discussion, about where Germany is heading. The pace of talks about reunification has been such that the skeptics and naysayers have been outrun at each stage. One would have thought that the countries of Europe that suffered such enormous human losses in World War II would be profoundly uneasy about these developments. Yet Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain has been almost alone in even suggesting any objections.

I cannot imagine that the Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch, the Belgians, not to mention the French, feel easy in their minds at being outmaneuvered and virtually helpless before the course of events.

And what of the Soviet Union, which has consistently been the most bitterly opposed to German reunification? After losing some 26 million people in World War II, the Soviets might have been expected to take a hard line. But they, too, have acceded to each new German fait accompli.

Perhaps the Soviets have been assuming that the United States—Chancellor Kohl's ally—would stop the runaway train, just as the United States may have assumed that the Soviets would take the reins for calling a halt. As it has happened, neither superpower has acted, leaving the field to Chancellor Kohl.

The writer, a former director of the CIA, is president of Saefer Co., a Washington consulting firm. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.



Watch for Another Extraordinary Year in Europe

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — After the fun and glory of revolution and elections comes the sorting out of the debris left by the collapse of Communist rule. Ultimately the new economies that will emerge in Eastern Europe will be a vast improvement. But getting there from here is not going to be easy.

The economic implications of the past year of Europe come clear: After a period of painful

Out of the wreckage of Comecon loom four economic probabilities that are worth focusing on.

disruption and adjustment, the former satellite states will form new trade and monetary links to Western Europe, Japan and America. The Soviet Union will follow, with greater difficulty. For the first time since the turn of the century, a truly global economy is about to come into existence.

World War I and the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution split apart the imperial international economy that flourished at the end of the 19th century. World War II completed the division of the world into antagonistic economic blocs. Communist states set their own non-money and retreated into defiant self-sufficiency and isolation. Through Comecon, the economic arm of the Warsaw Pact, they vowed to undermine free market economics and bury it.

Rarely has failure been more complete in any human endeavor. Comecon will last another year or two, but its death warrant has been signed.

The Soviets now say they will switch to hard-currency foreign trade in 1991, condemning the nearly valueless ruble to vanish. Moscow longingly eyes membership in the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the General Agreement

on Trade and Tariffs. The problem for the economists around Mikhail Gorbachev is becoming how, not whether, to introduce some private property rights into the system that will bring foreign investment and local incentives for productivity.

Out of the wreckage of Comecon loom four economic probabilities that are worth focusing on:

(1) The absorption of East Germany by West Germany is going to be an expensive process. To finance the takeover of the failed sister state, the Bonn authorities have three choices. They can simply print more West German marks and flood East Germany with new currency. They can impose a unification tax on the affluent West German population. Or they can undertake an unprecedented special bond issue of massive proportions.

German anxiety over inflation and the December national election would seem to rule out the first two options and point toward a bond issue. In any event, these options bring inflationary pressures that the Bundesbank will combat by raising interest rates. The rest of Europe, now virtually a Deutsche mark zone, will follow. Can the United States avoid a similar action? Not unless it is falling into deep recession.

(2) The East European countries liberated from Soviet control and hungry for Western investment will try desperately to protect their market shares in the Soviet Union. The Czechoslovaks, Hungarians and others acknowledge that they cannot sell in competitive Western markets the substantial machines, shoes and other goods they export to the Soviets in return for Soviet oil and gas.

Ironically, the greatest short-term threat to economic stability in Eastern Europe is posed by the Soviet Union's drive to convert to hard currency

trade and strengthen its Western trading ties. If the Soviets can hard currency from energy exports, they will be able to buy better goods from the West and Japan, with their dollars and marks, and avoid barter deals with Eastern Europe.

(3) There will be increasing competition among ex-satellites, and between them and the Soviet Union, for Western investment, aid and preferential trade arrangements. Despite their common experience since World War II and talk of solidarity, these countries are unlikely to act like a regional grouping or to try to form federations.

—Why would we want to tie ourselves to a Polish currency that has 1,000-percent-a-year inflation? a senior Czechoslovak official said recently in Prague when asked about suggestions of a Prague-Warsaw federation. Hungarians are wary of getting tied to Czechoslovakia's centralized economy. So it goes.

(4) German unification will slow down the movement of the European Community toward fuller monetary and political integration. Bonn will keep its pledges about lifting border restrictions for the Community's 1992 rendezvous with a single unified market. But Chancellor Helmut Kohl will continue to reject heavy French and Italian pressure to speed up monetary union in this German election year.

The money implications of all this? Do business with German bankers early, not late in the year.

Think about using Czechoslovakia as a springboard to sell into the Soviet Union.

Don't bet on a Central European Federation coming into being.

Do bet that Rome and Paris will back off their push for a July monetary conference after clashing with Mr. Kohl at the special EC summit in Dublin in April.

Look, in short, for another extraordinary year in Europe.

The Washington Post.

Mark for Mark, Then Another Economic Miracle

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — Germany's postwar "economic miracle" began in June 1948, when the government dramatically converted the money into new Deutsche marks from old Reichsmarks, used during the war, at a rate of 6.5 to 100. Goods suddenly appeared in barren stores. In six months, industrial production rose by almost 50 percent. The question now is whether a similar money reform for East Germany—changing East German marks into DM—would trigger a second economic miracle. The answer is almost certainly yes.

Reunification will not come cheap. East Germany's roads and railroads are run-down. Industrial pollution is staggering. "There's no pollution control whatsoever," says Mielig Meinhart, director of the Institute for Economic and Social Research in Bonn. Sulfur dioxide emissions are four times higher than in the European Community. But West Germany's rich economy can absorb the extra costs. Its labor force (28 million) is three times East Germany's, and its GNP (\$1.3 trillion in 1989) is about six times bigger.

West German business is eager to invest in the East. Daimler-Benz, the country's biggest industrial company, has announced plans to build a major office building in East Berlin. Lufthansa wants to build a large new airport on Berlin's outskirts. The Deutsche Bank has opened six offices in East Germany to talk to potential borrowers, although it is still legally barred from making loans.

"The response has been incredible," says Helmut Hartmann, a bank spokesman. "Farmers and people from economic enterprises want to know how they borrow money." Once laws change—creation of private property rights is crucial—Mr. Hartmann predicts that "there will be tremendous growth generated by capital from the West and labor and entrepreneurial skills that are still in the East."

Reforming East Germany's money is supposed to start that process. The situation is not the same as in 1948. The trouble then was that people had more Reichsmarks than they

This arithmetic implies that a one-to-one exchange between West and East marks would be about right.

wages in coal, which could then be bartered for food or clothes. Converting worthless Reichsmarks into a smaller amount of stable DM, coupled with the end of rationing and price controls, changed matters quickly. Money once again had value, and the incentives to work and produce were restored.

The problem today is to stop the flood of East Germans to the West. More than 400,000 out of a population estimated at 16.5 million in 1989 have already migrated, and the outflow continues at an average rate of almost 2,000 a day. Chancellor Helmut Kohl fears that West Germany will be overwhelmed with refugees and that the East German economy will collapse. Converting East German marks into DM is supposed to demonstrate the reality of unification and convince East Germans that they can do best by staying put.

In theory, the conversion should be easy. Output per worker in East Germany is estimated to be about half West Germany's level or slightly less. So the conversion rate should give East German workers nearly half the purchasing power of West German workers. The average West German industrial worker earns about 3,700 DM per month. A similar East Ger-

man worker earns about 1,300 East marks, but his true income is higher because rent, health care and food are heavily subsidized. This arithmetic implies that a one-to-one exchange between West and East marks would be about right.

Of course, there is a twist. What actually will be converted are cash holdings and bank deposits. One fear in West Germany is that giving East Germans bundles of DM to spend will worsen inflation. But solving this problem with a low conversion rate would impoverish East Germans and make them want to leave for the West.

The best solution may be to be both generous and stingy: Set a one-to-one conversion rate, but, to inhibit a buying binge, don't convert all East marks immediately. Some could be converted in six months or a year.

The real significance of the talks to create a single currency is that they allow the West Germans to demand quick legal changes of the East Germans. These would include private property rights and rules for foreign investment. Final decisions will probably have to await East Germany's March 18 elections.

Even in favorable circumstances, the transformation of the East German economy will not be painless. Competition will intensify. Companies that produce shoddy goods may go bust. Other firms may have to lay off workers to become more efficient. West German voters may have to pay higher taxes to underwrite unemployment benefits and adequate old-age pensions for East Germany's 2.2 million elderly.

These problems look manageable. West Germany's trade surplus has recently exceeded 6 percent of its GNP. Extra spending and investment for diverting production from exports. The shift would occur through a higher exchange rate for the Deutsche mark, lowering exports and permitting Germans to buy cheaper imports.

Meanwhile, East Germany should benefit from new technology, ma-

chinery, management and competition. Axel Siedenberg, an economist at the Deutsche Bank, thinks that East Germany's annual rate of economic growth could be 8 to 10 percent. That would equal Japan's growth in the 1960s. The growth rate for all of Germany could rise from 3 percent (pre-unification) to 4 percent. As East Germany's productivity increases, so should wages and living standards. East Germany could begin paying for its own improvements.

"You can compare it to having found a big piece of gold, but we have to work hard to bring it out of the ground," Mr. Siedenberg says. The question is whether the Germans have the patience to do that. The answer matters for all the ex-Soviet satellites. If East Germany, with its huge advantages, can't prosper, the outlook for everyone else will be bleak.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Military Spending

BERLIN — Statistics are published here showing the military expenditure of the Great Powers during the last three years. France spent 5,082,000,000 marks; Russia, 3,254,000,000 marks; Great Britain, 2,475,000,000 marks; Germany, 2,430,000,000 marks; Austria-Hungary, 1,352,000,000 marks; Italy, 1,254,000,000 marks.

1915: French War Effort

LONDON — A brilliantly incisive article on the spirit and urgent needs and heavy task of the French nation, written by a British officer, was passed for publication by the Press Bureau. It tells that the French have become a people of few words. Their trade just exists. Amusements and sports have stopped. All the strength of the nation is going into one channel—the maintenance of the war machine. The writer says that France looks to England for reserves of men and explosives.

America: Productivity For Security

By W. W. Rostow

AUSTIN, Texas — The American debate on Social Security started by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan will rank as a great debate if it yields the right choice on disposing of the Trust Fund surplus. The most promising alternative for that has not yet been fully explored. That is to use the surplus to launch the rebuilding of capital stock, which has been badly run down in the past decade.

The United States did not experience a tax cut in the 1980s. One in income taxes were more than offset by increases in taxes for Social Security and state and local governments. But the tax reshuffle of the 1980s did produce one unarguable result: a large, chronic federal deficit. This contributed to the trade deficit and produced a radical rise in interest rates. The real interest rate averaged about 2 percent from 1953 through 1978, but 6.75 from 1981 through 1988. As of mid-February, it hovered at about 5 percent, compared with 2.5 percent in Japan.

High real interest rates have dampened housing investment; discouraged long-term industrial investment; encouraged the diversion of entrepreneurial talent and financial resources to takeovers; damaged the heavily indebted developing countries, further reducing their import capacity.

High interest rates were also a major factor in the failure of federal, state and local governments to maintain roads, bridges, airports and water supplies, as well as to expand investment in education. Reflecting this, net public investment in nonmilitary uses dropped from an average of 1.5 percent of GNP between 1953 and 1969 to an average of 0.4 percent between 1970 and 1986.

The forces inhibiting productive private investment and corroding the public capital stock were not compensated for by the hoped for stimulus to private investment from the tax cuts of the early 1980s. Private domestic investment in plant and equipment fell from 12 percent of GNP to about 10 percent during the decade.

A society living off capital in this manner cannot expect a rapid rate of productivity increase. Indeed, at a sickly average increase of 0.6 percent a year between 1973 and 1985, the United States trailed Japan (3.3 percent a year) and most of the major Western democracies in productivity growth.

Bipartisan support for the large Social Security tax increase in 1983 was based on the belief that America had to create a large fund to finance the retirement of the baby-boom generation. This logic, faulty at the time, has not improved with age.

The surplus now piling up cannot be put into a national mattress, in the old tradition of cautious French peasants. The ability to honor the commitment to the baby-boom generation in the second quarter of the next century will depend on the productivity of the economy at the time. If the surplus is to be used to finance that generation's retirement, it must be invested to increase long-run productivity.

Here is what a four-point program for that purpose might look like:

Split the federal budget into separate categories for capital and operating expenditures, as recommended in a thoughtful study last August by the Government Accounting Office. Federal nonmilitary investments, including grants of surplus expenditures to state and local government, would go into the capital budget.

Earmark the Social Security surplus for exclusive use in expanding nonmilitary infrastructure investment. State and local governments should match allocations from the fund with increased investment outlays.

Raise taxes, if necessary, to balance the reduced budget, which would consist only of current public consumption outlays. Total tax payments are now about 29 percent of GDP, by far the lowest in the Atlantic community.

Insist on a policy of radical interest-rate reduction by the Federal Reserve.

There is solid evidence that lower interest rates and increased infrastructure investment would increase private investment. There is no evidence that a cut in capital gains taxes would yield that result. But a tax break for gross profits reinvested might enhance the four-point program.

It is now universally acknowledged that the tax reshuffle of the 1980s was inequitable. That inequity, in time, should be corrected. But social services, including the Social Security system, will not long be viable without bipartisan determination to rebuild capital stock and productivity.

The writer is emeritus professor of political economy at the University of Texas. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

1940: Cultural Exchange

AMSTERDAM — Soviet films, until six months ago considered in Germany the product of decadent Bolshevism, will assume a new status in the Reich with the beginning of March, under a pact for the exchange of motion pictures just signed with Russia. The first Soviet picture to be shown in Berlin will be "Peter the Great." Germany will send to Moscow its cinema story of the life of Robert Koch, who identified the tuberculosis organism. TUCSON, Arizona — Because of Nazi Germany's "expurgation" of the age-old swastika symbol, the American Indian has decided to give up the design which long figured deceptively in native crafts. In a solemn ceremony held here, chiefs of the Navajo, Apache, Hopi and Papago tribes burned a basket and blanket bearing the condemned symbol.

OPINION

Here's to Unpredictability,
That Essence of Freedom

By William Safire

WASHINGTON—Peace is losing; freedom is winning.

For two generations, the forces of status—Communists and their fellow travelers, socialists, anti-Communists, along with a portion of the American left—have clothed their philosophy in the word "peace."

During that postwar era, the forces of individualism—conservatives, social democrats, along with a sprinkling of anti-Communists—have insisted that the primary goal is not peace but freedom. The left adopted Picasso's dove as its symbol, denouncing "Cold Warriors" and described its allies as "peace-loving peoples." The right appropriated the American flag, muttered about "captive nations" and described its allies as "the free world."

Don't get me wrong: Nobody actually knocked peace. Right-wing orators, fearful of being attacked as warmongers if they hinted that the West might "prevail" should the Soviet attack, learned to say that no nuclear war was winnable. Righties in the United States were not anti-peace any more than lefties were anti-freedom, but you could identify yourself on the political spectrum by a matter of emphasis. If your first concern was peace, you were a lefty, and the status that promised security was not a bad thing. Conversely, if you put freedom at the top of your priorities, you were on the right.

Communists subverted the word "peace" by making it their propaganda theme. Its first, Stalinist sense was "Do not resist takeover." Peace's Brezhnevite sense was "Do not counter our military buildup," and under Mikhail Gorbachev it has become "Do not upset the status quo too quickly."

In the first two of those propaganda senses, peace lost to freedom. The free world did resist takeovers from Berlin to Afghanistan; it did counter the Brezhnev

buildup until the Communist system exhausted itself. Today it is losing again: The "political speedometer," in Vladimir Havel's metaphor, is showing a surge.

In this latest stage of status's struggle with freedom, the peace propagandists have had to change the terminology. As communism's loss of the arms race caused the threat of real war to decline, its advocacy of propaganda peace lost all pounce. Peace now goes under the names of stability and predictability.

Not everybody has caught the name change. Many who have been in the forefront of freedom's fight have been pulled offside by the lure of stability, the new "peace."

They make this case: Change is fine, but rapid change is dangerous. If tyrannies fall or disintegrate without structures waiting to take their place, we could see anarchy, pogroms, bloodshed. Thus, we should support only gradual change at convenient speed. Make no waves.

That is why, President George Bush declared this past weekend, with Chancellor Helmut Kohl at his side: "The enemy is unpredictability. The enemy is instability." He has the wrong enemies. (Gorbachev had the wrong enemy, too: He was not us, he was them.) Mr. Bush has bought the complacent thesis that the Cold War is over, freedom has won, peace (predictability, stability) is now the primary goal.

But freedom, despite its glorious victories in Eastern Europe, has not yet won. The philosophy of status remains the enemy, and most of the leadership of the Soviet Union—urging stability, if necessary at the point of a gun—is doing all it can to resist free enterprise, private property, freedom of movement, even open skies. "Democratization" that concentrates power in the name of order is false democracy.

The remembering right is not in favor of chaos and ethnic bloodshed any more than it is for nuclear war. We see the need to use the gathering world momentum of freedom—the biggest "Mo" of all—to force genuine change in the center of superstition.

The notion of declaring the struggle over and walking away is attractively irrelevant but essentially untrue. A march is not a score; as we risked peace to preserve freedom, we must risk instability to see freedom's victory.

Now there is a right-wing word: not accommodation, not détente, but victory. Define that as free elections everywhere, with the guarantee of continued free elections wherever is chosen. Status will win a few, but individualism, with its record of greater prosperity for all, will prevail.

Here's to unpredictability, that essence of freedom, needed to precede real peace—in Woodrow Wilson's vision, "the peace that comes with healing in its wings."

—The New York Times



'Well, try harder.'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NATO and Reagan, Too, Brought Down Communism

Mikhail Gorbachev has received the lion's share of credit for recent changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and this is not wholly unwarranted. He is a remarkably shrewd and deft politician who, to date, has been able to stay a step ahead of events and who has exceeded all expectations with the pace and extent of his reforms. It is a testimony to his considerable skill that his mutating Soviet Communist Party has managed to remain preeminent.

However, credit due does not begin and end with Mr. Gorbachev. Despite less-than-banner headlines, there can be no doubt that 40 years of steadfast commitment by the NATO allies to contain Soviet aggression presented an insuperable obstacle to Soviet expansionism and its hard-line proponents in the Soviet leadership. NATO's success in this regard marks it as one of history's great alliances. A case could be made that NATO, even more than the UN peacekeeping forces, is deserving of the Nobel Peace Prize.

Conspicuously absent in the distribution of credit has been mention of Ronald Reagan's role in the collapse of communism. His defense buildup and the deployment of Pershing-2 and ground-launched missiles, despite considerable international and domestic opposition, sent a strong signal to the Soviets that America had the economic resources and the political will to resist Soviet attempts at strategic domination. More

Soviet-style and the Europeans are still going on, and nobody knows who is going to win. Meanwhile, the greatest agency for the Western powers is to wait and see and not dismantle the West's military shield. The greatest test of Western will be how the West deals with Germany's military status. If we accept a neutral Germany, it will be time to run for cover.

JEAN L. SCHERE
Westmount, Quebec

Marie-Françoise Garard is stuck in the Cold War. President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia offered much sounder advice when he said in his address to the U.S. Congress that the United States could help Eastern Europe most by guiding the Soviet Union "on its irreversible but immensely complicated road to democracy."

A. G. MAKHLIOUF
Paris

A British Way for Pretoria

In response to "Time to Bridge the Gaps: We Have No Other Option" (Opinion, Feb. 20) by Willem de Klerk:

The British parliamentary system has, if not a racial, then at least a genealogically based component in the form of the monarch and most of the ancient House of Lords. Yet it is quite rightly viewed as a model of democracy.

So why not let South African whites—who, after all, have had more than a century of experience with multiparty

Absolute Truth and Other Kinds

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON—I am not exactly sure how Daniel Krauthammer, aged 4, acquired the boxing gloves. But then again, I am not sure how he acquired the plastic gun, the F-15 fighter bomber with sound effects or, for that matter, the dog.

Interdiction having failed, my next resort is to education. I am not about to take away the beloved gloves (after all, Daniel's playroom already features a life-sized—i.e., about 3-foot-6-inch—uninflatable plastic punching dummy), so I decide it is time for father to teach son the many art of self-defense. He dons the gloves. I expound on the left jab, not remembering till the next morning that he is left-handed. We spar a bit. Then I decide that it is time for a little moral education.

I begin, "Daniel, it is important to know how to fight, but it is even more important to know when to fight." I grow solemn. "There are only two times when you may fight. You may only fight when someone has started a fight with you—or when you are coming to help someone who is weak and is being hit and needs your help. Do you understand that these are the only times when you are allowed to fight?"

"Yup." At which point he whiffs, flattens the dummy with a crushing right, and says, "Take that, Shorry." So much for moral education. This episode and others have brought me to the highly self-serving conclusion that nothing parents do alters a child's character.

MEANWHILE

After all, so there is no need to fret that scene misdirected pedagogy or slip of the tongue will forever ruin him. Nothing has so impressed me in my brief experience with fatherhood as the apparent autonomy of a child's soul, the inner logic by which it seems to develop. It has a fixedness that is, perhaps happily, beyond a parent's control. At least thinking so is a relief.

But there is one area in which as a father I do feel a great weight of responsibility, a need to measure every word. It is not in the realm of character building, but in the realm of truth-telling. Strangely, it is when asked a simple question of fact that I begin to feel trepidation. Not because I presume that a wrong

answer will in any way affect his development, but because he so trusts me to be right that any deviation from the truth would be a kind of betrayal.

"Why does water turn into ice when you put it in the freezer, Daddy?" A child of four is a creature entirely without skepticism. Because he believes that Father knows all, he believes that every response he receives is the oracular truth. To hear your child repeat to his friends, something that he heard from you is to feel the power, and weight, of absolute trust. Such innocence is moving. I feel obliged to meet it with nothing less than the absolute truth which it assumes.

Such scrupulousness can lead to problems. On the water-to-ice question, I can find no child-appropriate analogy at hand, so I resort to the stickiness of atoms, to temperature as a measure of energy, and some such high school physics. Within 30 seconds, I have lost him completely.

I thought this was a toughie until some weeks ago he asked me who God was. It is an inevitable moment in any child's life, when he asks "a father, but I found myself totally unprepared. I remember an acquaintance once telling me that he answered the question with 'God is not a person, he is an idea.' I resolved never to give my child an answer of such stupid sophistication. But what answer, then? What was so difficult about the question was that it required me to lie. The God of a 4-year-old and the God of a 40-year-old cannot be the same. To inflict mine on him would be not just disillusioning, but disorienting. I owed him, as I knew it, once. I offered him the God of my childhood.

It wasn't easy. I felt a twinge of remorse when I heard myself answer "Where is He?" with "In the sky." Immediately wanting to retract, I later amended that to say, "Everywhere," which Daniel found not just baffling but a contradiction of my first answer.

The colloquy lasted only a few minutes, thank God. It ended when I informed him that God not only created the world but cares about it, a proposition of which the adult me is radically unconvinced. Daniel came back with "Why?" Desperate for an exit, I was visited with an inspiration. "For the same reason that mommies and daddies love their children," Daniel appeared satisfied. He turned to talk of dinosaurs. Back on safe ground again, I resumed speaking the absolute truth.

Washington Post Writers Group

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Cold War Dividends

FEW people seem to realize the enormously important part played by fear of Russia in recent years in keeping America's foot on the ground. Even given the discipline of the Cold War, the excesses of feminism, anti-racism, cultural relativism, lesbianism, homosexuality, Jane Fonda-ism, etc. have been harmful enough. Without it, however, they would have been far worse. Conservatism in America has very shallow roots and can easily be blown over by [any] gust of liberal fashion. The threat of aggressive Russian communism has been of incalculable value to the cause of Western civilization in the last 40 years, justifying conservative values and practices which would otherwise have been long ago eliminated by the dominant liberal zeitgeist.

—The Sunday Telegraph (London)



Japanese tourists braving winds in Paris on Monday at Trocadero across from the Eiffel Tower.

35 Die as Gales Hit Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Gale-force winds buffeted Northern Europe on Monday, killing 35 people and leaving a tangle of uprooted trees, downed power lines, flooded homes and disrupted traffic.

Twelve deaths were reported in Britain, seven in West Germany and two in East Germany, five in Belgium, seven in France, and one each in Ireland and the Netherlands.

In Paris, the mayor's office strongly advised against walking in city parks, where numerous trees were uprooted in a storm earlier this month.

Flood warnings were posted on the north coast of Germany and parts of Denmark, and high winds disrupted travel in the Netherlands and kept fishing boats in port on the Channel coast of France.

Ferries and hydrofoil boats halted service between Boulogne and Dunkirk in France and Folkestone and Dover in England as a result of the winds. Several ships off Calais and the Brittany coast were experiencing difficulty because of high seas.

The storm also hit the French city of Lille, tearing off roofing, antennas, chimneys and billboards. Two secondary schools in northern France were evacuated because of storm damage to their buildings.

Gusts of up to 90 miles an hour were predicted in Paris, severe enough to cause structural damage.

Winds peaked at 87 miles an hour in Belgium. It was the second big storm to hit Europe since Jan. 25, when 95 people were killed in winds.

The victims on Monday in England included a driver whose double-decker bus hit a fallen tree, an elderly man killed by a collapsing chimney and an elderly woman struck by a slate blown from a hotel roof, the police and rescue workers said.

A policeman was killed in suburban Brussels when a tree crashed on his car, and a worker was killed when the roof of the tourism office collapsed in Damme.

In Ireland, a gust blew a motorcyclist off the road and into a wall, killing him.

In the port of Antwerp, a river ship sank after a 15-ton crane dropped onto the vessel, injuring several people. All ships remained in port in Belgium's North Sea harbors. Train traffic to the Netherlands was interrupted.

At Schiphol airport in Amsterdam, the Dutch airline KLM said it suspended 15 international flights as winds approached 75 miles an hour. Seven people were injured during carnival in the southern town of Beck when a tent was blown down.

Thousands of homes in Northern Ireland, the Thames Valley, southern Wales and southwestern England were without electricity.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

GENERAL NEWS

In Post-Revolution Bucharest, a Sense of Betrayal

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

BUCHAREST—At street shrines where people died at Christmas time to overthrow the dictatorship of Nicolae Ceausescu, there are impromptu gatherings each day to argue politics.

The sight of people crowding to listen and put in their own caustic comments would have been inconceivable last year, or in years before.

In the mornings, long lines snap up the piles of newspapers, written for the first time without official direction or restraint.

But in all the new street talk and all the newspaper columns, one word occurs over and over again: *betrayal*, or *lies*.

The euphoria of the first heady days of the revolution, when crowds brandished a flag with a hole in the center where the communist emblem was cut away, is faded now, replaced after two months with a widespread malaise.

A young man in a crowd said, "Our revolution has been stolen by the old forces."

"No *perestroika*," said a stocky man who gave his name as Adrian, using the Russian phrase for change that has become a dirty word here, summing up the mood on the streets. "No Communists."

Just as the violent days in which Mr. Ceausescu was overthrown were different from the wave of peaceful protest that shook off communism in the rest of Eastern Europe, so, too, is the aftermath in Romania.

The totality of the Ceausescu grip, enforced by Securitate, the brutal secret police, meant there were no independent institutions like the Roman Catholic Church in Poland, or truly independent intellectuals like the playwright Vasile Havel in Czechoslovakia, to stand in opposition and help form the nucleus of a new government.

President Ion Iliescu heads a government run by men who, like himself, were once high-ranking party officials fallen from the

dictator's grace, and by the ministers, generals and bureaucrats of the old order.

There is little popular sense that a new order has taken over.

Thus, as Mr. Iliescu struggles, step by painful step, to establish new political structures, to cope with an economy left in tatters by Mr. Ceausescu and to prepare for elections on May 20, he is faced by growing public cynicism.

"There is a malaise among the people," a Western diplomat said. "They have been kept in the dark for so long they don't want to put up with lies anymore. And among many of the intellectuals, there is a feeling of self-hate, of having compromised."

The situation in Romania is further complicated by the fact that the country has virtually no democratic tradition.

The years before communist rule were marked by intrigue, corruption and, finally, a grass-roots fascist movement, the Iron Guard, which briefly rose to power on the eve of World War II.

"It will take almost 20 years for Romanians to learn democracy," said Silvia Brucan, the leading theorist of the National Salvation Front.

"It's very unpopular to say this, but it is true," he added. "Only the new generation will be able to apply, respect and promote democracy."

On Feb. 4, Mr. Brucan, 73, who had been the chief target of the opposition, publicly resigned from the Front's leadership.

One of the few surviving members of the prewar Romanian Communist Party, which seized power with Soviet army support in 1946, Mr. Brucan was one of six veteran Communists to sign a letter last year boldly rebuking Mr. Ceausescu. The six were under house arrest until the revolution.

Now Mr. Brucan still occupies his office in the Front's headquarters in the Foreign Ministry building, in effect the seat of government, and is still widely regarded as the new regime's main thinker.

"I need no title," he said in an interview.

The Front, which plans to run its own candidates in the May elections, has been the target of several demonstrations, including one last weekend in which a crowd broke into the Foreign Ministry, ransacking it and manhandling a top official.

The next night, some 5,000 coal miners descended on Bucharest, vowing to defend the government.

On Thursday night, thousands of demonstrators gathered peacefully in Timisoara, the western city where the revolution began, to protest the Front's power and the miners' demonstration.

"The opposition committed a serious political mistake," Mr. Brucan said of the attack on the government building.

Mr. Brucan saw several advantages for the Front in the coming elections. The chief among them, in his view, is that for public opinion in Romania, it was the Front that was responsible for the success of the revolution. "For those first two weeks, the Front was the only political force in the country," he said.

In addition, he said, although the economy is usually broken down during a revolution, "this time it didn't."

"On the contrary," he said, "for those first two weeks, there was more food, better housing, no power failures. The intellectuals don't care about these things, but the mass of the people do."

Economic issues can also work against the Front.

"A great handicap is that we are running the country with an economy that is in shambles," Mr. Brucan said. "This is political suicide, particularly because the revolution generated rising expectations."

"Everybody thinks he must have an apartment now. We simply cannot meet such demands. People will be disappointed, and, moreover, we are bound to take unpopular measures. We must close some factories."

Asked how his colleagues, used to an au-

thoritarian communist style, were adjusting to demands for democracy, Mr. Brucan replied with a broad smile: "Painfully."

Several diplomats in Bucharest give Mr. Iliescu considerable credit for adjusting, putting together a kind of power-sharing arrangement with the blossoming parties—44 at last count—in a 253-member Provisional Council of National Unity, which is functioning as a parliament.

What has changed the tenor of its gatherings from what one initially called "a circus" to a measure of order.

The major immediate problem is economic, although no one really knows how bad it is. Under Mr. Ceausescu, managers regularly inflated production figures, so there are no accurate statistics.

The government is reluctant to enforce any hard measures before elections.

The largesse of the first days of the revolution, when secret party warehouses were emptied to put unheard-of items like oranges in the shops, is gone. But stores are still better stocked than they were under Mr. Ceausescu, who reserved nearly everything for export to earn hard currency.

But among the young, there is a feeling of betrayal over the course of events.

"We didn't have a revolution to demonstrate in the parks," said a poster near the university, referring to new regulations limiting protests to parks.

Among intellectuals, there is often an anguished sense of their own complicity.

Christian Teanaru, the spokesman for Prime Minister Petre Roman, burst out to a visitor the other day: "I worked for television for 17 years. I lied for 17 years. I had a family. It was survival. We all lied, we cheated."

"We are not prepared for democracy," said Stefan Tanase, a badly bearded leader of the Group for Social Dialogue, comprising 51 intellectuals. "We have no language of liberty, just applause and cheers. This is our political language."

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YEARS AGO

The question is not "How long can we go on with the war?" but "How soon can we get done with it?"

1940: Cultural Exchange

AMSTERDAM—Six months ago considered in Germany the product of decadent Bolshevism, the exchange of cultural pictures just signed with Russia under a pact for the exchange of films. The first Soviet picture to be shown in the Netherlands was "The Great Zerkov." The first German picture to be shown in the Soviet Union was "The Life of Robert Koch," the story of the life of Robert Koch, who identified the tuberculosis organism. TUCSON, Arizona—Because of the age-old swastika symbol, the American Indian has figured in the design which long decorated the ceremony held here, chiefs of the Navajo, Apache, Hopi and Papago have burned a basket and blanket bearing a swastika.

First In and First Out of Designer Decade

Navy wool blazer,
striped top from
MaxMara.

REGGIO EMILIA, Italy — The history of Italian fashion is written in this little town of bustling streets and sleepy squares. Here in 1951 a shop opened to pierce the leaden fashion of the postwar period. MaxMara went on to become the dominant employer in the district, the first manufacturer to link factory production with design and style and to base a business on Italian textiles.

As the new ready-to-wear shows of the 1990s open Saturday in Milan, MaxMara is also symbolic of the way Italian fashion is shaping up at the end of the "designer decade."

"My father pioneered the idea of taking creative designers, being

SUZIE MENKES

inspired by their creativity and using it for industrial production," says Luigi Maramotti, 33-year-old son of the firm's founder, Achille. "But the important thing now is that the consumer cannot be fooled anymore. In the past, a designer label might have been a guarantee of a certain status. But the real strength of Italian fashion comes from the craftsmanship, the quality of the fabrics and the way they are put together."

The family firm that Achille Maramotti founded 29 years ago had an annual turnover in 1989 at wholesale of \$544 million, nearly 300 stores and 16 labels running the gamut of women's ready-to-wear from separates for a junior market to a fashion-conscious line for large ladies. In the Italian tradition, it remains a family affair, with Luigi Maramotti as managing director and vice chairman, his brother Ignazio as managing director MaxMara, and his sister Ludovica a director.

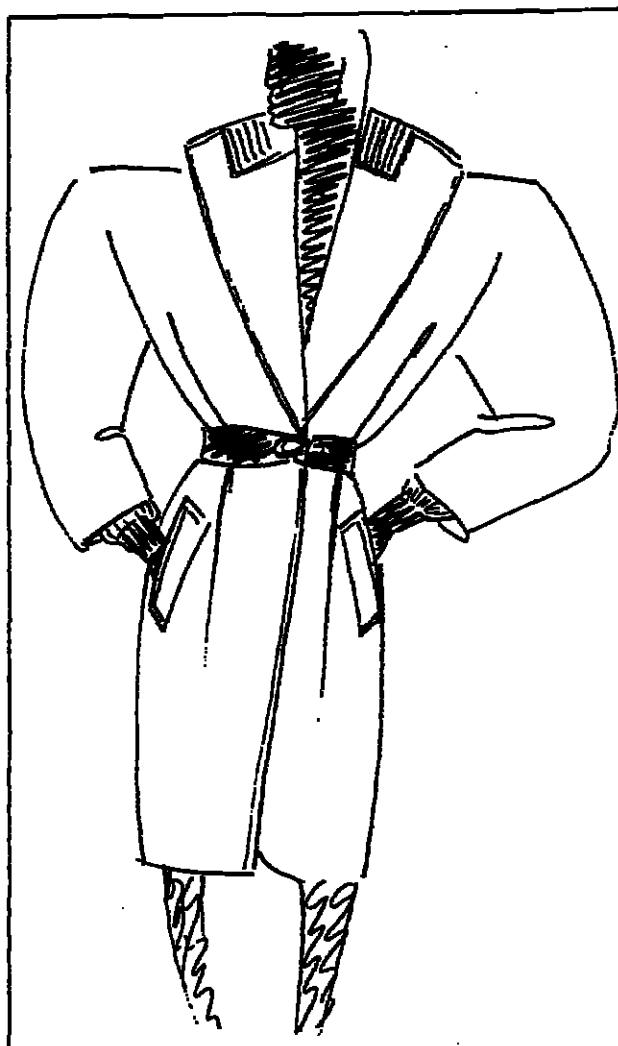
At the heart of the business is MaxMara itself, making classic tailored clothes, and living by that wise fashion principle that every woman needs a good cashmere coat, a fine-tuned flannel suit, a navy jacket and the skirts, pants and sweaters that juggle with the basics. The clothes are designed to work as hard as the woman who wears them.

In the same image as MaxMara is the Weekend label, using different fabrics and selling at approximately 20 percent less, and high fashion Sportmax. A complementary separates collection is called I Blues. Pianoforte translates the same classic ideas into an evening range. Marella and Penny Black are lower-priced lines that still operate on the same principles that "design" is an integral factor and that fabric and make must be perceived by the customer as value for money. That MaxMara cashmere coat sells at around \$600; a jacket between \$290 and \$350; a blouse at \$160 to \$180. Prices are thus 30 to 50 percent less than the international designer labels, pitched rather at the price point of designers' second lines.

"Designers in the 1980s upgraded the taste and culture of fashion, which at the end of the 1970s was still very limited," says Luigi Maramotti.

MaxMara's contribution to the "design revolution" started in the 1960s, when Achille Maramotti sensed the explosion of creativity and excitement in French ready-to-wear. Until that time, fashion was dependent for ideas on Paris couture.

To respond to the new vibrations among young creators of London and Paris, Maramotti in the '60s hired designers. A roll call of names contributing to the collections includes Karl Lagerfeld, Emanuel Khan, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, Guy Paulin, Anne-Marie Beretta and Luciano Soprani. In the hanging wardrobe that forms a miniature archive are a lady-like fur-trimmed coat of the



Sketch for MaxMara by Anne-Marie Beretta.

1950s, which shows where the company started; a 1963 coat by Lagerfeld that took the stuffing and stiffness out of outerwear; Castelbajac's 1976 zippered coat as a precursor to the sportswear inspiration of the 1980s.

"Fresh ideas and constant renewal in fabric is the most important thing of all," says Maramotti. "We concentrate on the selection of fabrics and the way they should be treated. We then try to understand it and see how it can be transformed into a garment. Right now, we are researching viscose and polyester and how to use them in a creative way. What fashion wants is materials that we call 'vessuto' — with a worn-out, used look."

Maramotti lists six reasons for MaxMara's success: recognizing the quality of the fabric and offering the consumer a garment at a

price in tune with the market; the ability to develop new lines and new companies, rather than sticking to a rigid framework; the youth of a company where the average age is under 30; production know-how, which means experimenting and mixing technology and traditional craftsmanship; listening to the feedback from the customer via the retail stores; and, of course, design creativity.

These same points might be made by many Italian companies. Most would, at least through the 1980s, have put creativity as number one. During the last decade, MaxMara, unfashionably, looked to its customers. The computer became a tool of the trade, not just in the factories themselves, where over five years a data base of patterns was drawn up, but also to link the stores to the central management. There are now nearly 300 shops — 114 MaxMara, 48 Marina Rinaldi large-size and 73 Max and Co. young label stores run by the franchising division, with another 50 plus flagship stores run directly by the company.

"In the past, I was convinced that basically the European market was the same," says Maramotti. "Now that we have hard information, we can see the differences, and that in Belgium and Switzerland we sell three shirts to every pair of pants, while in Italy it is 50-50."

The company's growth areas for the 1990s, he believes, are Spain and Germany. In North America, where MaxMara has two stores in Toronto and one in San Francisco, Maramotti sees the same problems as other European designers: that 85 percent of the business is in department stores (as opposed to 40 percent in Europe), and that retailing is therefore all down to the bottom line.

If the MaxMara approach — letting the consumer set the fashion pace — is the way forward for Italian fashion in the 1990s, what will be gained and lost? The world needs wild creators who have the power to move taste forward. But this may be one of those moments when discretion is the better part of fashion. Or, as Maramotti puts it: "I hope that in the 1990s people will give the right weight to garments and to getting dressed. My impression is that, in the 1990s, a bit too much importance was attached to clothes."

Bringing Costume to Life

It is hard to accept that Stephen de Pietri is dead, when his special gift was to bring inanimate clothes to life. The architect of memorable fashion exhibitions died in Paris on Feb. 17 at the age of 37. Up to the time of his death, he was restoring the Théâtre de la Mode, a display of postwar miniature haute couture mannequins to open at the Musée de la Mode in May and later at the Metropolitan Museum.

De Pietri worked at the Met with Diana Vreeland, whose 1983 exhibition of Yves Saint Laurent brought him to the notice of Pierre Bergé. He joined YSL in 1984, and became director of exhibitions, recreating the retrospective around the world, always with vibrant differences of tone — an extra African beaded breastplate or a cunning new display of still-life accessories.

De Pietri's profound understanding of fashion and acute (even persnickety) eye for its nuances and subtleties created the exuberant "Fashion and Surrealism" at the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York. Last year, he produced another magical exhibition of historical Russian costumes in Paris. Working from his imagination, de Pietri evoked scenes of czarist Russia: pale walking costumes from Leningrad boulevards, elaborate court costumes in frigid poses, a mute people's protest of folkloric dress.

As his colleagues from the FIT expressed it, de Pietri gave to costumes "a spirit and vivacity as if they might live forever."

STYLE MAKERS

Unchic Trendiness

PARIS'S NINTH

PARIS — Real Parisians don't think too much about their city, they just live in it. Paris has always been defined — or invented — by

famous expatriates, mendacious writers and American magazines. What's the trendiest quartier today? Forget the Bastille and all parts east — despite the Socialist government's attempt to megabuild those gloomy warehouse districts into centers of art and culture.

American magazines, forever looking for that pristine little neighborhood, are hunting at the new chic of the Ninth Arrondissement, a quiet wedge of 19th-century dullness between the tawdry gag (fishing powder, dribble glasses and worse) and T-shirt stores of the

Faubourg Montmartre and the tawdrier peep shows and electric guitar shops of Pigalle. Never mind that the Ninth is not off the beaten track — it is the beaten track between the innocent tourist thrills of the boulevards and the Live Nude Girls of the cabarets.

Never mind that it is not a candidate for gentrification. It is a mixture of the most discreet and charmingly bourgeois — gigantic, dusty apartments overlooking dark courtyards, inhabited by the heirs to a declining prosperity in the slightly threadbare accoutrements of unfashionable chic bon genre — and a solid and fairly humorless class of shopkeepers and their overworked assistants, with a closed network of working class cafés.

Never mind that there have always been tourists in the Ninth, mostly just to sleep in its many small hotels, or that there's very little to see in the Ninth (unless you go to its edges and include the Opéra and the department stores on Boulevard Haussmann). It now has a Night Life, wine bars, restaurants open on weekends, salons de thé and outlets for Poilâne bread.

The bourgeois stability of the Ninth is firmly rooted in the early 19th century, when a real estate boom caused cultivated lands in the area to be built up. As the developers, architects and other rogues were in a Classical craze, part of the area took on the silly name of the "New Athens." The southern part, near the boulevards, was colonized by banks and insurance companies; they are still there, with their misleading names and uninviting doors.

The bohemian side of the Ninth was always there, however — literary salons, cafés, casinos, bordellos, all the necessary settings for



The press was once clustered in the Ninth Arrondissement.

politics, vice and the press, a wide variety of which clustered in the area after the 1848 Revolution, arrogant and rakish with new freedom. The system was not without its checks and balances. In 1914

Henriette Caillaux, the wife of the nation's finance minister, dramatically answered the Figaro's criticism of her husband by shooting dead its director, Gaston Calmette, in his office in Rue Drouot.

Trendiness being deeply superficial, a lot of the changes in the Ninth are in the marketing. Restaurants had always been plentiful, but where a brasserie might have advertised some dubious connection to a distant region of France, it now pushes slightly bizarre salads with bits of avocado or grapefruit. Plain cafés have become bars à vin selling pretty much the same wines, but *un petit blanc sec* is now 10 centiliters of sauvignon (the headache is the same). Houseware stores disappear upon the death of the ancient, bifocaled owners, and reopen as specialty bread stores that sell the same dough in different shapes with ses-

ame seeds on everything. There has been an explosion of tiny stores selling extremely expensive children's clothes with names like Moon Dust and Sand Merchant.

BOURDALOUE, the Ninth's most famous luxury *tailleur* and one of Paris's best — despite its unfashionable interiors and catatonic salesgirls — was recently sold by its grim-faced owners. It's gray marble now and smiling salesgirls, and little white chairs and tables for snacks — and not nearly as good.

Late-night wine bars prosper, crowded, smoky and deeply unlit. Other ideas are more precarious. The fancy shops that replaced the old houseware shops tend to change regularly, and the oldest restaurant advertising a menu of Boston cuisine of the 20s, whatever that is, has for some months now displayed Christmas decorations and a sign announcing that it would reopen with a new décor and a new menu in early January.

The press is mostly gone, but neither politics nor vice. In the cold daylight, the little bars south of Pigalle, with their thick doors of clouded, pockmarked colored glass panes, are smoky, dim, sad and politically well protected, as are the big bars, their blind facades seemingly painted in wartime camouflage. It is unlikely there are any dissonant poets or painters to romanticize them or the Live Nude Girls. A few streets away, prosperous shopkeepers complain about the mayor (right wing of the rightist Rally for the Republic) in practical and unsentimental ways: parking, building, public works. Kindly officials of the arrondissement's Mairie still selflessly help the elderly to the booths on voting day, and the elderly selflessly re-elect the mayor.

Never mind, it's all happening in the Ninth. Head for Rue des Martyrs. Three out of four cabbies will nod and smile. "Ah yes, the street of married men."

Katherine Knorr

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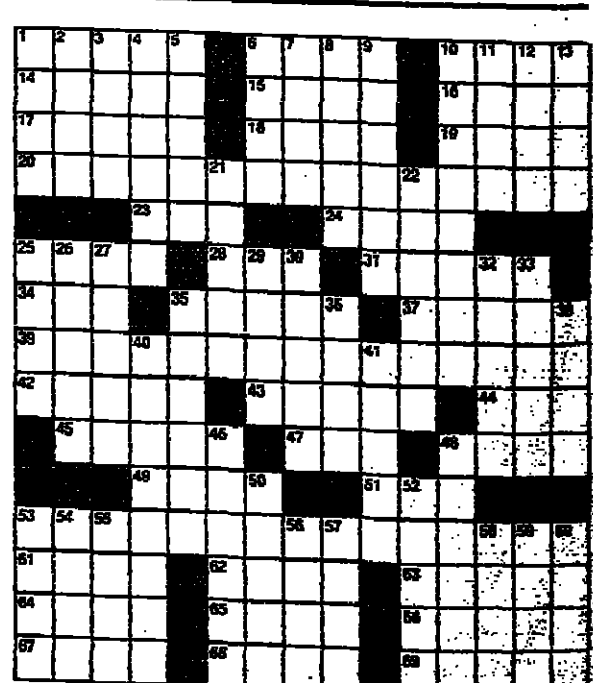
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Nigeria: the Making of a Nation

As the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, continues his historic visit to France, the hopes are that the people of France will be getting to know more about Nigeria, a nation which has over the years maintained a particularly cordial and enduring relationship with France. The visit will no doubt afford the two nations the unique opportunity of exploring areas of mutual benefits with a view to exploiting them for the common good of the peoples of France and Nigeria.

Nigeria, the African giant that gained her political independence from Britain on October 1, 1960, has an aggregate of over 250 vibrant and colourfully diverse ethnic groups with their distinct languages, cultures and traditions. With a population of 106 million, Nigeria is easily the most populated nation on the African continent. In fact, one out of every five Africans is a Nigerian.

Nigeria has so far managed to discover the unique wisdom inherent in building a strong and self-reliant nation with the enviable raw materials provided by her diversity. And today, that foresight seems to have paid off, situating Nigeria staunchly on a pedestal where she has become the cynosure and pride of Africans and the black man both in Africa and in the diaspora.

Sprawling on an area of 913,073 square kilometres, Nigeria is a giant anglophone island in the heart of Francophone neighbours. Bordered on the west by the Peoples Republic of Benin, to the north by Niger and to the north east by Chad and Cameroon to the east, Nigeria's encirclement in the south is completed by the warm currents of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic.

It is in the different and scattered temperate climates of some parts of the country — Jos in the Middle Belt, Mambilla in the North East and Obudu in the South East — that nature in its clemency has found Nigeria a favoured child. No wonder that today, those areas have become a haven for both tourists and cultivators of hitherto alien varieties of agricultural products, and the breeding ground for livestock.

If Nigeria is rich in geography and climate, she has an even richer and more enthralling history, punctuated, like every other nation of the world, with some tumultuous moments. Deriving its name from the River Nigeria, the long river which traverses the country from north-west to the south, Nigeria has been a crossroads of Africa since ancient times and today sits in an area which consisted of many republics and princely states that once comprised the antique Belt of the Great Empires of the Western Sudan. Principal among the over 250 ethnic groups in the country are Hausa, Ibo, Yoruba, Fulani, Tiv, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw.

Even though the indigenous languages are still encouraged, English has remained the official language while the principal languages — Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba — have been given official blessing to be taught in schools and spoken in parliament.

At independence in 1960, the nation inherited a British type (Westminster model) parliamentary system in both the centre and the three initial regions — the

North, West and East. (The Mid-West Region joined in 1964.) Guided by the Prime Minister, the late Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa and President, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, at the centre, the nation was ushered into an era of western type democracy. It was not to last, though, derailed as it was soon to be by the faltering steps at the practice of the novel system, disturbed by ethnic loyalties and shaken by the mutual suspicion of politicians who mishandled a great opportunity to establish an enduring political culture based on democracy and respect for human dignity.

The democratic foundations gave way as election results could not be respected and governments lost their legitimacy. The democratic system thus gave way towards the end of 1965 to violent intervention by the Armed Forces, which on January 15, 1966 staggered into the national political arena. And so, after a bloody coup d'état, the army took over power.

General Iromi emerged as the leader after the young army officers who planned the coup could not win the support of either their colleagues in the Armed Forces or the general public. The disturbance which followed in the wake of the military coup swept away General Iromi after about six months in office. General Yakubu Gowon then emerged as the new leader of the fledgling nation.

A year after General Gowon took over, fundamental differences developed between himself and his military colleague, Eneke Odumegwu Ojukwu, then the governor of the Eastern Region. As the differences could not be resolved despite the series of peace talks, it became inevitable for the nation to go through over 30 months of civil war. Unfortunately as the fact remains, the sad war which cost the nation several lives, however, is today pointed out as the unfortunate means that has now imbued Nigerians with a refreshing sense of unity and, most importantly, with the collective resolve that never again would brother take up arms against brother. From the debris of that near disaster the sense of national self-respect and collective patriotism was born. The Gowon regime began the process of building the principles of Reconciliation, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction. And gradually but steadily, Nigerians have regained their gaiety and laughter, their vibrancy and patriotism, embodied in the national motto of "Unity and Faith, Peace and Progress."

While General Gowon is today remembered for his courage in seeing Nigeria through its most trying period, and for his post-war reconstruction measures, it never dawned on him and his administration that they had oversteered their welcome. They were overthrown by a team led by General Murtala Mohammed, who during the six months of his tenure as the head of state, kindled the hope, aspiration and expectations of the hard-working people of the country, reasserted Nigeria's prime position in the affairs of the African continent by doggedly defying the wishes of some foreign powers to hand over Angola to South Africa and her godfathers on a platter of gold. Finally, he inculcated discipline in the body politic through his humane but firm approach to governance. Yet, he too was soon overthrown in a bloody coup which claimed his life.

General Obasanjo immediately succeeded General



President Babangida

Murtala Mohammed and continued faithfully from where Murtala had stopped. The most important mission of the Murtala-Obasanjo regime was to restore democracy and the rule of law which they were aware Nigerians, more than any other people in Africa, cherish. This abiding commitment was dutifully and meticulously implemented when General Olusegun Obasanjo handed over the government to the democratically elected civilian government of President Shehu Usman Shagari.

President Shehu Shagari, however, who inherited a government under the presidential system of government modelled under the Murtala-Obasanjo administration after the American-type presidential system, proved unable to pioneer the new system.

For four years, 1979-1983, the civilian administration failed to find its mission and so chart a charitable direction for the nation. By 1983, the operation of the system had rendered it rather too unwieldy, and so another brazen mishandling of elections finally led to chaos and eventual military intervention, once again, in the political affairs of the nation. The aim of the military that time around was to save the nation's sinking ship.

No wonder then that when General Muhammadu Buhari assumed power on December 31, 1983, there was a general feeling of relief.

The over 100 million Nigerians believed that once again the national drift had come to a much desired end, that salaries would once again be paid when they fell due,

that adequate funds would be provided to the hospitals, and that sanity would return to the body politic.

It did not take long, however, for the nation to realize that it had indeed misplaced its confidence.

When it became obvious that Nigerians could not take any more bitter medicine, General Ibrahim Babangida came to power.

On August 27, 1985 the powerful and very professional soldier was the Chief of Army Staff under Buhari. The general gave Nigerians their freedom. While Babangida ensured justice for whom it was due, he saw to the immediate abrogation of the draconian Decree 4, which had denied the vibrant press of its freedom, and restored fundamental Human Rights to Nigerians.

It was an experience worth reliving. For the first time, a soldier governed the people with respect, sought their views on national issues like the IMF debate, the conference on Foreign Policy, the Political Bureau, among others, and so allowed self-initiatives to flourish. His administration became a military democracy.

Babangida tackled the hitherto intractable problems with formidable resolve. For the first time, Nigerians saw a government that has a definite economic programme — a departure from the past years of side-tracking problems instead of confronting them. He gave Nigerians an economic programme which, though painful and difficult, has intrinsic ingredients for future success.

He mapped a programme for a return to civil rule — a programme which would ensure that the military remains in the barracks henceforth for good. He has so far faithfully followed that timetable for eventual military disengagement from politics.

He gave the people of Nigeria hope; they gave him faith in return.

Today, three years after he assumed power, President Babangida has proved that a purposeful government is practicable in Nigeria, and that a determined government could shun ephemeral popularity so as to achieve solid long-term goals. He has restored confidence in Nigeria's partners and friends abroad in a manner that has stunned political observers weathered by many political and social storms — a characteristic that has earned him the nickname "political Maradona".

And as he has put the last lap of his political transition programme into effect with the lifting of the ban on political activities, he has set on what would seem the crowning part of the legacy which he hopes to leave for future Nigerians — a sound and self-reliant economy. At the time of writing, over 30 political associations had been formed. It seems that President Babangida's major preoccupation in the two and a half years that he has left in authority is to carefully nurture the gains of the political-economic system he has put in place. He seems to be determined to reassure Nigeria's friends and neighbours that Nigeria has once and for all jettisoned makeshift planning for long-term programmes which must ignore the roles of the moment for the greatness of the future.

As Babangida once said, "History will forgive you for making wrong decisions, but it will not forgive you for not making any decision at all." It seems President Babangida is determined to carry through the economic and political decisions he has put on the ground for his country. In doing that, he seems to have no apologies.

FRENCH BUSINESSES PROSPER IN NIGERIA

That the sturdy economic relations which have flourished between France and Nigeria have been able to surmount the historical disadvantages posed by the fact that Nigeria was a colonial subject of France's competitor in world affairs is perhaps the most eloquent testimony to the high regard the two nations hold for one another on the world stage.

Given the barrier of language and their often difficult diplomatic and political relations, one would not have expected the massive economic intercourse which has existed between the two nations to have attained its current magnitude.

It is obvious that despite the historical obstacles posed by the colonial assignment of Nigeria to Britain, French businessmen have, from the earliest days of their contact with Nigeria, laid solid and lasting foundations for a fruitful and mutually beneficial relationship. For, even with the brief hiatus in Franco-Nigerian relations because of the nuclear test by the French in the Sahara Desert in 1961 and a further chilling of relations on account of the unhelpful role of France in the Nigerian civil war, excellent relations were soon fostered and cemented.

Franco-Nigerian cooperation tailored towards the promotion of human exchanges and better understanding has flourished for over 20 years, bringing in its wake the excellent relations that have continued to flourish between the two nations and their peoples in trade, education, and culture. In the linguistic field, which would have provided the greatest of obstacles to mutual relations and cooperation, deliberate attempts were made from the days of early contact to reduce the disadvantage to a minimum. The French have consistently embarked on the dispatch of a network of French advisers and technical assistants whose presence across the many states of the country has continued to give a sustained impetus to the teaching of the French language. Pedagogical assistance provided by these advisers as well as the presence of lecturers sponsored by the French government in several universities in the country have become the great catalysing elements for the study of the French language and culture in the country.

French assistance in Nigeria's higher institutions of learning is not limited to the study of the language and culture, but in fact permeates other vital areas, as in the technical and scientific fields where French scientists work in close cooperation with their Nigerian colleagues in the areas of geology and physics at the universities in Jos, Ife, Ibadan and Nsukka.

Not to mention the other areas of cooperation in hydrology, agriculture, public administration and industrial maintenance.

With a solid cultural foundation, it is no wonder that Franco-Nigerian economic relations have found such a resounding rhythm, which has astonished even the partners in this fruitful cooperation. Once French businesses arrived in Nigeria, there was no stopping them. They arrived in torrents, and by 1980 over 100 French business establishments, with their about 250 representative subsidiary companies, had made an unprecedented showing on the nation's economic skyline. The massive presence of French business accounted for over 10,000 French nationals doing different types of legitimate business in the country. The success story was such that between 1978 and 1987, the investment flow of French and guaranteed credit had reached billions of francs in capital.

If the French business "invasion" found such fertile ground in Nigeria, it was primarily because of its diversification. Overnight, French companies had permeated all the sectors of the national economy. Even more laudably, the French did not exhibit the mercenary nature associated with opportunistic foreign investors. Even during those periods when the national economy stuttered and faltered, the French investors stood by Nigeria like sturdy allies and friends. At the end of the day, the sentimental attachment that Nigerians identify with French companies has become a glowing tribute to that gesture by the French.

The wisdom of French investment in Nigeria was equally astonishing. The early investment in banking was a great advantage to the finance and support of newer firms and projects.

With the godfather role of the United Bank for Africa, Société Générale, IBWA/Afriland, and the Credit Lyonnais, it was not surprising that by 1987, the performance of French companies and their subsidiaries in the banking services stood at 35.6 percent of the total bank assets in the country.

Perhaps where French business has made the most rapid mark in Nigeria is in the area of construction and civil engineering. It was they who reaped most from the massive oil boom largesse which corresponded with an unprecedented infrastructural development in Nigeria. With about 20 huge firms, France occupies the front row in this sector, clearly ahead of Britain, West Germany and Italy (in that order). In fact, in 1981, the turnover of the 18 major French construction companies stood at about one billion francs. In that year, too, of all the large contracts won worldwide by French firms, Nigerian contracts amounted to 11.3 per cent. French officials in Lagos boast (with reason) that it is the expertise and reliability of their firms that account for the continued confidence which they still enjoy in Nigeria today. The French officials proudly point to such big construction works as the Abuja and Lagos Sheraton Hotels, Ajakuta Steel Mills, Thermal Power Station at Egin (near Lagos), Abuja and Jebba Dams, Port Harcourt Refinery, etc. as showpieces of French business performance in Nigeria.

In the oil sector, which remains the mainstay of Nigeria's economy, the French have loomed very large. The inception of TOTAL in 1956 and ELF (GHEH SAFRAP) in 1962 marked an era of sturdy French foothold in Nigeria's oil industry. In 1985, ELF extracted 34,098,926 barrels, accounting for 6.23 percent of the year's production from the nation's oil fields (Nigeria produced 547.9 million barrels that year). ELF has since received permission for offshore exploration, and the figure is expected to improve. TOTAL comes second after SHELL in the commercialisation of oil products, claiming 16 per cent of the market as far back as 1984.

The auto industry is the area where French business has found the most fertile ground in Nigeria. Unofficially, Peugeot has been the national car, as its serviceability has made it the everyday means of locomotion in both public and private quarters. On the Nigerian roads, French cars are ubiquitous. Even before the construction of the Peugeot Assembly Plant in the northern city of Kaduna, French cars had become the most trusted cars in the country. Thus, Peugeot Assembly plant of Nigeria (PAN) sold 44,629 and 35,409 vehicles in 1984 and 1985 respectively, a figure which represents over 70 per cent of the year's automobile sales in the country. In addition, SCOA plant, which assembles 404 pick-up vans, sold 6,846 and 9,846 of them in 1984 and 1985 respectively.

It is not difficult to understand the political-economic benefits of the French business boom in Nigeria. For both countries, the prospects and gains of enhanced economic relations are immense. And even though France has consistently, since 1975, suffered a deficit in her trade with Nigeria, French authorities should be encouraged to assist Nigeria in her economic problems, and by so doing raise her capacity to generate more foreign exchange which could be used in financing more imports from France. For example, while French oil imports from Nigeria have been massive since 1984, when Nigeria became her first supplier (moved to the third position in 1985, back to the second in 1986 and to the fourth in 1987), it is obvious that cash flow problems and the depletion of Nigeria's foreign reserves have curtailed the ability of Nigeria to reacquire. Nigeria supplied 14.2 per cent of French petroleum needs in 1984, 11.4 per cent in 1985 and 10.7 per cent in 1986.

It is therefore hoped that during this visit, France will unveil a new plan for the massive reduction of the stock of debt, whose burden has imperilled the steady economic advancement of Nigeria in particular and the Third World in general. President Mitterrand may not allow such an opportunity to pass him by.

Even though French officials in Lagos would in modesty swear that "the French had no prior plans for the Nigerian market", meaning that the enormous growth in business has been accidental, it is obvious that it would have been impossible for French authorities and business people not to pay particular attention to the teeming



Mrs. Maryam Babangida

market potential of Nigeria, the linguistic barrier notwithstanding.

The market provided by Nigeria far outstrips that provided by the nine French-speaking countries and the other four English-speaking countries which make up the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), along with Nigeria. The population of other ECOWAS countries adds up to only 52.4 million in comparison to Nigeria's 106 million. Similarly, the five French-speaking nations which, with Equatorial Guinea, make up the Central African Economic and Customs union (UDEAC) boast only 16.4 million people, while the three French-speaking Maghrebians nations (comprising Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) all add up to a population of 51.5. In a nutshell, the population of all the 18 French-speaking countries in Africa is nearly equal to that of Nigeria. This shows the importance of Nigeria and her market.

There is no doubt that France refines and should therefore strive to nurture her relationship with Nigeria. There are also good signs from Mitterrand's Socialist government, which seems to be on the same side of the major issues of global politics and economics.

Mitterrand's remarkably helpful approach to the debt-strapped and impoverished nations of Africa should provide common grounds for rewarding talks during the historic visit of President Babangida. President Babangida, in his position as the spokesman for the most populous country in Africa, wishes to solicit a more compassionate approach to the problems of the embattled people of Africa by the Western nations.

As the two leaders sit down to talk, there is no doubt that the similar backgrounds of the nations they lead — a background characterised by the diversity and vibrancy of their populations — will engender fast results.

BABANGIDA: IN DEFENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS...

In the few days that followed Babangida's coming to power, he marshalled out his programme in a schematic manner. First, he had to dismantle the suffocating structures his predecessor had put in place, if only to be afforded a breath of fresh air. First go to was the draconian Decree Number Four, under which truth and freedom of speech had been held hostage. Hope came as Babangida swore that he would restore Human Rights and allow the respect of the Human Person — an attribute which Nigerians hold so dearly. Of the detained politicians he declared, "We will let go those who have no case to answer. Those that may have cases to answer will be allowed to do so."

As President Ibrahim Babangida settled down to implementing those programmes which would break the "ding-dong" tendencies in the governance of his country, he signalled his intention to take everyone along the journey which he knew would not be smooth. He acknowledged that it would not be easy to repair overnight what had been ruined in two decades of lack of planning. And with his usual down-to-earth and sincere casualness, he invited the advice of his countrymen and women.

Enlisting the support of everyone, he said to his ministers, "No advice is too little. It should be listened to, analysed, discarded or forwarded as deemed fit."

And the man, President Ibrahim Babangida: Born in Minna in Niger State on August 17, 1941 to an Islamic scholar, the late Mallam Mohammed Badamasi Babangida, the president has his roots in Wustishi village in the same state. His formal education started in 1950 at an elementary school in Minna and later at the Provincial Secondary School (now Government College) Bida where he obtained his West African School Certificate in 1962.

He joined the army the following year, 1963. He obtained his basic military training at the Nigerian Military Training College, Zaria and proceeded to India for training as a Cadet Officer at the Military Academy.

In 1965 he proceeded to the Royal Armoured Corps Centre, Birmingham, U.K. for courses in tactics, communications, gunnery, driving and maintenance of armoured vehicles. Other specialist courses he attended included company commanders course in the U.K., Advanced Gunnery Course in the United States of America, Defence Management Course, also in the U.S.A. and the National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies in Kuru, Nigeria.

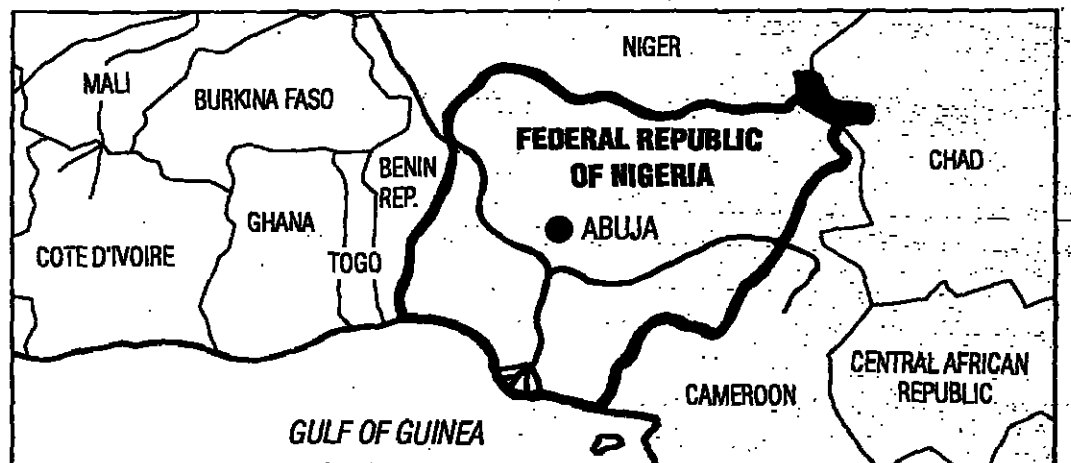
His climb through the military ranks was equally impressive.

He saw action in the Nigeria Civil War and has handled sundry commands including commander, 4 Recon Regiment, Inspector of Recon and the Commander of the Armoured Corps of the Nigerian Army.

In 1984, he attained the highest position in the Army — the Chief of Staff of the Nigerian Army, the position from which he became the President.

President Babangida is married to Mrs. Maryam Babangida, and they have three children, with the fourth due to arrive soon.

Ibrahim Babangida, amongst other pastimes which his onerous tasks would no longer let him savour, has been a keen sportsman and was in fact a footballer in his younger days. But it is not for soccer that he is called "Maradona" in Nigeria — but for the deft way he has successfully managed to sort through the thorny issues of politics and economics in his country.



... AND DEMOCRACY: 1992 AND THE RETURN TO CIVIL RULE

By the year 1992, Nigeria will have a democratically elected President under a new Constitution fashioned by President Ibrahim Babangida. The search for a new political order and the implementation of a new political programme has been painstaking. It began with the setting up of a Political Bureau which advised the government on political arrangements and the socio-economic system. Immediately thereafter a political programme was announced.

An electoral body was set up which has since conducted two elections on a non-party basis — that of local government and the Constituent Assembly. A constitution Review Committee was set up in 1987 and handed its recommendation to a partly elected and partly nominated Constituent Assembly representing all interest groups and shades of opinion throughout the country.

The Constituent Assembly sat for about a year and produced its recommendations, which President Ibrahim Babangida amended and promulgated into law.

One of the most important and novel aspects of the new Constitution is the provision of a two-party system for the country. The ban on politics was lifted last month, and already 30 associations have been formed. These

would seek registration from the National Electoral Commission, whose guidelines for party registration have just been issued. By the end of July, the National Electoral Body will make recommendations to the Armed Forces Ruling Council, the highest law making body in the land, who will then announce the two parties that will vie for power.

Novel also is the idea that the government will be partly responsible for the financing of political parties so as to prevent wealthy financiers from undue influence over the parties.

The military's intention to leave the political scene in 1992 is therefore vital. President Babangida is restructuring both the people's attitudes through a programme known as MAMSER, Mass Mobilization for Social Justice and Economic Reconstruction, and the education of his colleagues in the armed forces that the present military regime should be the last military intervention in the political affairs of the nation.

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NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect any trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	111.25	+1.25
Microsoft	105.00	+1.00
Apple	100.00	+1.00
Oracle	100.00	+1.00
Novell	100.00	+1.00
Lotus	100.00	+1.00
Hyperion	100.00	+1.00
Intuit	100.00	+1.00
Parsons	100.00	+1.00
Chubb	100.00	+1.00
Boji	100.00	+1.00
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Symbol	Price	Change
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Symbol	Price	Change
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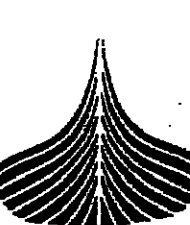
Symbol	Price	Change
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IRIS

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INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Singapore Appears Solid Despite the Tokyo Shock

By Ajay Sen

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The Singapore stock market, like others around Asia, has felt the shock waves of a sharp fall in Tokyo, but brokers say the outlook here is bright. The market took a roller-coaster ride Monday in tandem with Tokyo. The Straits Times index was down 4 percent at midday but rallied to close 2.73 percent down. Tokyo's Nikkei average fell 4.5 percent.

"The losses could have been more dramatic but for the country's sound economic fundamentals," said Yang Si Jian, economist at Kay Hian James Capel Research Pte.

Investors will be very cautious over the next week, Mr. Yang said. "But strong fundamentals will enable the Straits Times Industrial index to get good technical support at between 1,400 and 1,500 points."

The 30-stock blue-chip index closed at 1,506.56 after crashing through the key 1,500 level at midday. "The market will continue to be affected by Wall Street and Tokyo but the local fundamentals are intact," said Hugh Peyman, vice-president of Merrill Lynch, Fenner & Smith (Singapore) Pte.

Tang Choy Kuen, investment analyst at Crosby Research Ltd., said, "Fundamentally, interest in both Singapore and Malaysian markets is underpinned by strong economic performance and good corporate earnings growth."

The market has shown resilience, easing fears of a sharp drop in business after the delisting of 182 Malaysian stocks Dec. 31.

Combined volume of shares traded on the main board and over-the-counter market stood at 2.9 billion shares worth 5 billion Singapore dollars (\$2.68 billion) in January, against 1.82 billion shares valued at 3.54 billion dollars in the pre-split December period.

The success of the over-the-counter market, launched early this year, has encouraged the stock exchange to extend trade to one Philippine and six more Hong Kong stocks from March 1.

The consensus of analysts is that a fundamentally sound economy is supporting stocks.

THE OTC, set up to offset the delisting of the Malaysian shares, deals in 133 Malaysian and six Hong Kong blue chips.

"OTC's growing volume bodes well for Singapore's role as a regional financial center," an analyst said.

The Singapore and Malaysian markets have performed well despite five serious falls in the last 28 months on foreign stock markets, said Quek Peck Lim, Head of Research, Morgan Grenfell Asia & Partners Securities Pte. A huge amount of funds is flowing into Malaysia, Mr. Quek said. In 1989, about 12 new investment funds raised money either for pure Malaysian Country Funds or for ASEAN-Asia funds, he added.

"The funds dedicated something like \$380 million to Malaysia alone," he said. "In the first seven weeks of 1990, another four to five funds were set up and about \$240 million was specifically earmarked for Malaysia."

"The sheer weight of money in Malaysia has a ratcheting effect on Singapore stock prices as well," Mr. Quek said. "We feel positive about the long term," said Mr. Peyman of Merrill Lynch, referring to strong foreign liquidity and new sources appearing from Japan and Taiwan. "Our 1990 target is 1,800-1,850 on the Straits Times Index."

Analysts said higher corporate earnings are likely to boost prices. "I think investors look forward to substantial gains in share prices, particularly in shipping, tourism-related industries and construction," a bank economist said.

Mr. Peyman added, "We think that 1989 results will be in line with or better than expected and that 1990 earnings per share growth can average 20 percent for the leading sectors."

Showdown Nears in Battle for Control of Enimont

By Laura Colby

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Raul Gardini's Montedison SpA is set to wrest control of Enimont SpA from its state-owned partners.

The showdown will come at a stockholders' meeting starting Tuesday, which is expected to expand the company's board to 12 members from the current 10, tipping the balance of power in Montedison's favor.

Montedison and the state-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi each own 40 percent of Enimont, but last week investors friendly to Mr. Gardini, Montedison's chairman, announced that they had acquired an additional 10.2 percent of the company on the open market.

Mr. Gardini says the battle is already won. "I consider myself the chief of the chemicals industry," he told Enimont's managers over the weekend.

But analysts and sources close to Enimont caution that Mr. Gardini's claim may not be rock-solid. With its 40 percent stake, ENI can still block many important decisions, some of which require a 65 percent majority of the stockholders. It has also tried, albeit unsuccessfully, to mount a legal challenge to the stockholders' meeting.

ENI has promised to take further steps to protect its interests. Meanwhile, the government of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti, which opposes relinquishing its stake in the chemicals sector, could also step in. Mr. Andreotti has scheduled a cabinet meeting for Tuesday to discuss the Enimont affair, which some analysts are comparing to another long-running Italian takeover drama: the fight for control of the publisher Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA.

"Enimont has turned into a typical battle between an entrepreneur and the state," said a source close to Enimont. "They have to decide whether Enimont's purpose is to provide jobs in the south of Italy or to be a viable international company."

The Enimont case raises fundamental issues for the Italian government about the role of the state in industry. At a time when other European countries are espousing a less active role, the Christian Democrats have favored a more interventionist policy than Mr. Andreotti's predecessor, Ciriaco De Mita, under whom the Enimont accord was signed.

"The fact is that the government does not want to give up power, whether it's over the chemicals industry or banks, steel or railroads," said Ernesto Marelli, an analyst at the Milan brokerage Akros SpA.

The alliance between ENI and Montedison has always been an uneasy one, even though both sides agreed that the idea of merging their chemical activities in an effort to gain economies of scale made sense.

The two companies held on-and-off talks about the merger for six years before Enimont began operations in January 1989. Even then, bickering over the top jobs, which at Italian state firms are typically doled out by political parties, got the concern off to a bumpy start.

A wary Mr. Gardini made the May 1988 agreement conditional on the government's passage of a law giving his company certain tax advantages for the merger. But the government changed, and despite many attempts, the law never went through Parliament. Some observers attribute his attempt to seize control to the government's failure to follow through on that condition.

Ironically, analysts said that amid all the bickering, Enimont's true purpose — making the Italian chemicals industry more competitive — may be forgotten, even as the outlook becomes bleaker for the chemicals industry as a whole.

"It looks like a difficult situation," said Mr. Marelli. "We expect 1990 results at Enimont will be below those of 1988."

French Firm To Help Iran Oil Complex

Agence France-Press

PARIS — The French engineering concern Technip SA said Monday it had signed a contract to complete and put into operation the Bandar Khomeini petrochemical complex in Iran, which was heavily damaged during Gulf War.

Bandar Imam Petrochemicals awarded Technip a management contract for the complex, which is located on the Gulf, the French firm said. It did not disclose the value of the deal.

Technip is to manage the project and be responsible for the coordination, control and supervision of all its activities.

The Iranian petroleum minister, Gholamreza Azadeh, said earlier this month that the contract for completing the complex would go to French and South Korean firms.

The contract for the Bandar Khomeini petrochemical complex was originally awarded to a consortium led by Mitsui & Co. of Japan more than a decade ago, but the project was suspended in 1984 because of the war between Iran and Iraq.

Tehran said at that time that the complex was more than 80 percent complete.

After Iran and Iraq reached a cease-fire agreement in August 1988, Iran decided to put out the deal, saying that the project had already cost more than \$4 billion and that a further \$3 billion would be needed to complete it.

After lengthy negotiations, Mitsui paid Iran about \$890 million in damages, Tehran has said.

Last fall, Mr. Azadeh said that Iranian contractors were already repairing the power, steam and water units of the plant.

A Low-Key Heir for Forbes Magazine

By Tom Furlong

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Malcolm Forbes was among the most flamboyant of American businessmen. His son and successor almost surely won't be.

Like his father, Steve Forbes is a graduate of Princeton University, but the similarities seem to end there. The father loved the limelight, the unpredictable and the outrageous, while the son is low-key, serious-minded and rarely noticed outside the confines of the privately owned family company.

"He's not a swashbuckling figure like his Dad," said Geoffrey Smith, a former assistant managing editor at Forbes.

With the death of his father on Saturday at the age of 70, Steve Forbes — formally Malcolm S. Forbes Jr. — will become chairman and chief executive of Forbes Inc. and editor in chief of Forbes magazine, one of the most successful and sharp-edged U.S. business publications.

Malcolm Forbes's fortune has been estimated at \$750 million to \$1.25 billion. He has five children, but Steve Forbes, the eldest son, stands to inherit 51 percent voting control of the corporation.

"Father — Pop — always looked to the future," Steve Forbes, 42, said on Sunday. "He wanted this to remain a family business and it shall."

Steve Forbes has three brothers, Robert, Christopher and Timothy, who work in top-level executive jobs for Forbes Inc. and a sister, Moira Munroe, who has no connections to the company. She is married to a lawyer in Philadelphia.

Malcolm Forbes has instructed that his body be cremated, with the ashes buried at the family-owned island of Lucerne in Fiji. He had asked that his tombstone read: "While alive, he lived."

Malcolm Forbes was known to the world for his balloon racing, lavish parties and motorcycle adventures. He seemed to relish the attention that they brought him personally, and they also gave his magazine plenty of free publicity.

Admirers recalled his less famous antics. Once he rode his motorcycle through the hallways of the magazine's headquarters in New York. Startled employees thought the city had been struck by an earthquake.



Malcolm Forbes, left, and his son and heir to the magazine, Steve, at Mr. Forbes's 70th birthday celebration in Morocco last year.

Though an unlikely duo in terms of personality, Malcolm and Steve Forbes worked smoothly together, family associates say.

"Malcolm and Steve were a wonderful act together," said Sheldon Zalaznick, former managing editor of Forbes. "They were very jocular."

Forbes watchers say Steve Forbes demonstrated mounting confidence over the years as he prepared to assume his father's responsibilities. He was carefully groomed for his role in the family enterprise, working on both the business and editorial side of the magazine.

"He's ready for this," said Robert Flaherty, another former editor at Forbes. "There's no challenge to his authority."

Malcolm Stevenson Forbes Jr. was born on July 18, 1947. He was graduated cum laude from Princeton in 1970, 29 years after his father. As an undergraduate, he launched a magazine called Business Today.

After starting at Forbes magazine, Mr. Forbes showed great promise as a reporter and writer, recalled editors who supervised him.

"There is no question he would have made it on his own," Mr. Zalaznick said. "He is a good, graceful writer."

Mr. Zalaznick and others believe it unlikely that Mr. Forbes will tamper with the formula that his father developed for the magazine. Unlike many of its competitors, Forbes magazine often has a caustic edge and makes little pretense of objectivity.

"I'd be astonished if major changes are made," Mr. Zalaznick said. "If something were wrong, then now would be a good time to fix it. But nothing's wrong."

"It's such a successful formula," Mr. Smith said, adding that he thought Mr. Forbes would "be inclined to keep things the same for awhile."

One indication of what is to come may be how Mr. Forbes handles his father's latest ventures, including a provocative magazine for the rich and arty crowd known as *Egg* that just made its debut.

"That magazine is so Malcolm," Mr. Smith said. "I don't know whether his sons are going to have the same interest in it."

Mandela Outlines Policy

Private Enterprise To Be Foundation

United Press International

SOWETO, South Africa — Nelson Mandela, after talks with the chairman of South Africa's largest corporation, reaffirmed Monday his commitment to nationalization, but also said the African National Congress sought an economy based on private enterprise.

Mr. Mandela, who was released from prison on Feb. 11, and the chairman of Anglo American Corp., Gavin Reilly, said their 30-minute talk concentrated on industrial relations and did not include the issue of nationalization.

But the two later said that further discussions on the subject would be needed.

Since Mr. Mandela's release, South Africa's financial markets have reacted nervously to his comments on economic policy. His statement Monday appeared to represent a more measured stance.

Nationalizing key sectors of the economy remain basic ANC policy, according to Mr. Mandela. Nationalization had been adopted in the past to meet social problems in the country, "and it should come as no surprise whatsoever that the ANC has made it one of its policies," he said.

"The sectors which we have selected are those which we feel will give us the resources as a country to tackle some of the problems facing especially blacks," he said, referring to the ANC commitment to nationalizing mines and banks.

"I must stress that the entire economy, insofar as we are concerned, is inextricably linked," he added. "It will continue to be based on private enterprise."

Anglo American dominates the country's gold-mining sector and has interests in diamonds, coal, base metals, steel and paper.

Mr. Reilly said, "Nationalization will have to be subjected to the tests of debate and the tests of what is reality and what is practicable in trying to make modern economies work."

He added, "The international community should not get itself in a flurry of excitement over the issues of nationalization."

CATT 'Delays' Assailed

A group of more than 70 developing countries charged Monday that industrialized nations were jeopardizing the Uruguay round of world trade liberalization talks by demanding too much and offering too little in the way of trade concessions, United Press International reported from Geneva.

"After three years of negotiations, the time for political decisions has arrived and must be made without further delay," the countries said after a two-day meeting.

The Uruguay round was launched in 1986 and is facing a December deadline. Negotiations are being held in the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The statement by the developing countries said industrialized nations had made demands in new areas like service industries without "meaningful" offers in return. Nothing of substance had been offered, it added, particularly in the tropical products, textile and agriculture sectors.

Meanwhile, the European Community criticized the United States on Monday for keeping it on a list of trade partners considered trade offenders in the telecommunications sector, the Associated Press reported from Brussels.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates	Feb. 26
Australian	1.095
Belgian	36.12
British	1.647
Canadian	1.095
French	1.366
German	1.366
Italian	1.366
Japanese	164.75
Netherlands	1.366
Portuguese	200.48
Spanish	166.64
Swedish	13.76
Swiss	1.366
Thai	50.78
West German	1.366
Yen	164.75

Chicago in London and Zurich. Rates in other centers. New York closed rates. Not available: N.A.; not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Currency	Per \$
Australian	1.095	Belgian	36.12	British	1.647	Canadian	1.095
French	1.366	German	1.366	Italian	1.366	Japanese	164.75
Netherlands	1.366	Portuguese	200.48	Spanish	166.64	Swedish	13.76
Swiss	1.366	Thai	50.78	West German	1.366	Yen	164.75

New York rates unless noted (local rates).

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	90-day	180-day	360-day
British	1.647	1.647	1.647	1.647
Japanese	164.75	164.75	164.75	164.75
Swiss	1.366	1.366	1.366	1.366

Sources: Reuters, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Paris (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (S.D.R.), Reuters (London), Bank of New York and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits	Feb. 26
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Sources: All Reuters except ECU; ECU: Reuters Bank.

Rates available to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

Currency	Feb. 26
United States	100.00
British	1.647
Japanese	164.75
Swiss	1.366

Asian Dollar Deposits

Currency	Feb. 26
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Sources: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Fund	Feb. 26
Mutual Shares	1.095
Money Funds	1.095
Short-Term	1.095

Sources: Reuters, Bank of America, Bank of Montreal, Bank of Paris (Paris), Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo), IMF (S.D.R.), Reuters (London), Bank of New York and AP.

Poland Tries to Open a Brave New Banking Era

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Marian Kanton, president of Bank Polska Kasa Opieki SA, readily admits that Poland's banking system is far behind that of the West.

It often takes a month to clear a check, and customers frequently wait in line an hour to make a deposit. The 22 branches of Mr. Kanton's bank, one of the country's largest, cannot be linked to a single computer network because of the outdated telephone system.

In addition, Mr. Kanton's hopes of setting up a credit-card operation appear to be doomed for now because most merchants do not understand or trust these foreign plastic objects.

Although it will mean more competition, Mr. Kanton says Western banks must now set up shop in Warsaw to meet Polish banks into becoming more modern and efficient.

"They will bring innovations and banking techniques that are generally unknown here," he said, mentioning automated teller machines and money-management techniques.

Still, Mr. Kanton scoffs at Westerners who suggest that Poland's banking system remains in the Dark Ages.

"Our banking system is not so bad, though there are, of course, some inefficiencies," he said. "The system is going through very rapid changes to adapt for the future."

Throughout Eastern Europe, banks are being transformed. Only a few years ago, they did little more than follow orders, shoveling money to enterprises, even inefficient ones, that were deemed in need by Communist central planners.

"Centrally planned economies just didn't need banks," said Marian Kanton, a former finance minister who heads the Polish State Savings Bank. "Banks were there just to take deposits, tally up figures and dole out money. Now we're seeing that banks are vital for a market economy."

As Poland and its neighbors move toward capitalism, the banks are being transformed into crucial tools for fostering efficiency. The Solidarity-led government is demanding that most banks become independent and self-supporting. And as the banks seek to make profits, it is hoped they will play an essential role in restructuring the economy by steering investment money to promising enterprises and denying loans to inefficient ones.

Each morning, Mr. Kanton and his top managers map out steps preparing for a brave new banking era. His bank has boosted its training program to teach loan officers more about assessing credit risks and analyzing balance sheets. He is sending 150 middle managers to banks in the United States, Britain and West Germany to study money-management techniques.

He also has started an investment-banking arm to work on the planned privatizations of state industries. His bank also is building more than 20 new branches.

"Everything is possible for us now, but it all takes time," he said.

For Mr. Kanton's customers, the changes are coming none too soon. In his bank's halls, lines of 30 and 40 customers snake out the door.

"The lines here are maddening," said Marek Kowalczyk, manager of a trading firm, as he stood 15th in line to make a deposit. "This bank needs more branches. This city needs more banks."

In Western parlance, Eastern Europe is underbanked.

Only 30 bank branches serve Warsaw's 1.8 million people, while 350 branches serve Vienna's 1.5 million. Some bank branches in Warsaw handle 100,000 accounts, more than 20 times the number in many Western banks.

"In the West, when you want to open an account, you are welcomed," said Wladyslaw Czulno, assistant to the president of Poland's central bank. "In Poland, when you want to open account, you sometimes need protection from the huge crowds."

The way customers are treated also is changing. In a sector where competition was until recently nonexistent, there are now U.S.-style interest-rate wars and television ads to attract deposits.

To increase the number of banks and upgrade services, the National Bank of Poland, the central bank, is courting foreign bankers. Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank of West Germany, Societe Generale of France and Banca Commerciale Italiana are among banks that have obtained licenses to set up representative offices.

Citicorp has expressed interest. And International Finance Corp., the investment arm of the World Bank, is working to set up a joint venture among four large international banks and a Polish bank.

"Foreign banks are important because they can help channel foreign capital to Poland," Mr. Czulno said.

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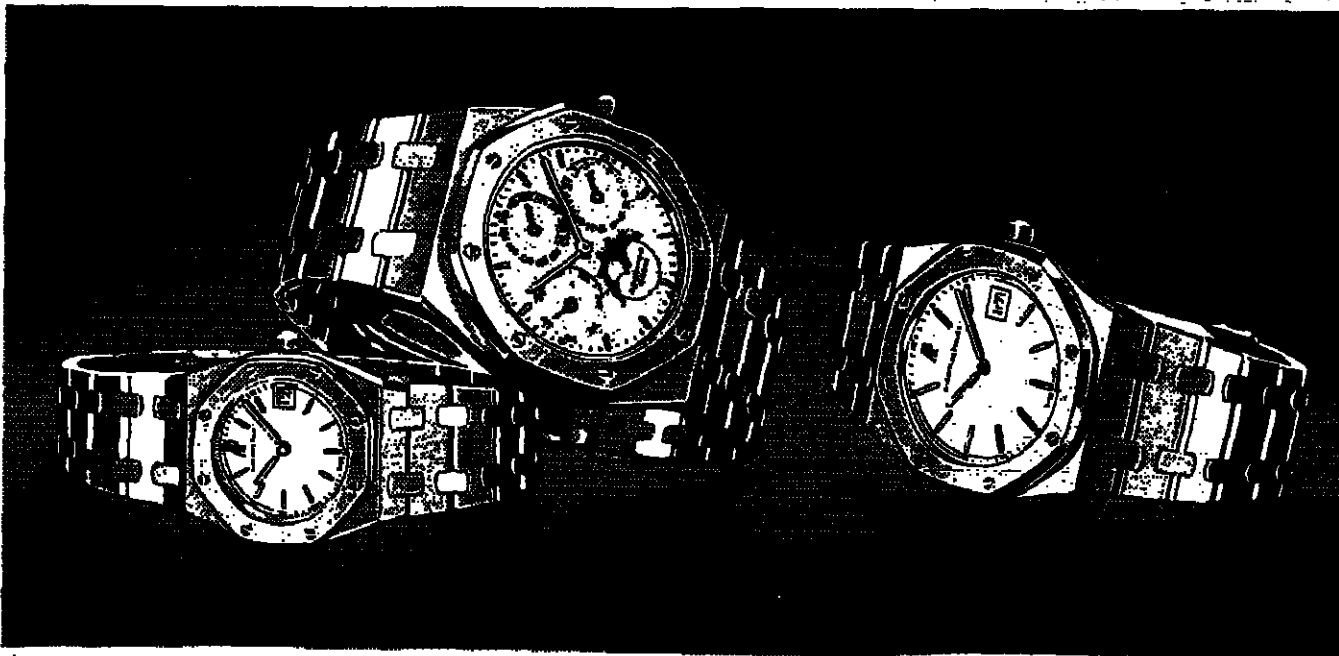
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Brierley Firm Lifts Stake in Vickers

IEP Move Comes as Rolls-Royce Parent Posts Profit Gain

Reuters
LONDON — Brierley Investments Ltd. said Monday that its subsidiary, Industrial Equity (Pacific) Securities Ltd., had increased its stake in Vickers PLC to 18.21 percent from 17.25 percent.

Brierley's disclosure came as Vickers reported that group pretax profit had jumped 20 percent in 1989, adding that its Rolls-Royce car division once again was the single largest contributor to profits.

Earlier this month, Vickers had said it was concerned that the Brierley concern had raised its stake to 17.25 percent. Sir David Plastow, Vickers chairman, said at the time that he thought the larger stake was "against the best interests of Vickers shareholders."

IEP is controlled by the New Zealand entrepreneur and corporate raider, Sir Ron Brierley. IEP has suggested that it would like to see Rolls-Royce separated from the

rest of Vickers, a move that Mr. Plastow warned could be dangerous financially for Rolls-Royce, which he said would be "exposed as a one-product business."

Brierley said in a statement that its 47.22 million ordinary Vickers shares and 565,000 5-percent cumulative preference shares represented 17.9 percent of the company's voting rights.

Alko Net Rose 13% in 1989

Agence France-Presse
ARNHEM, Netherlands — The Dutch chemicals group Alko NV reported Monday that net profit rose 13 percent in 1989, to 954 million guilders (\$505 million) from 843 million, and proposed raising its dividend to 8 guilders from 7.50. The company said it expected to maintain its earnings level in 1990.

Vickers, a diversified engineering group, said that net income advanced to £83.6 million (\$142.9 million) from £59.8 million in 1988. Rolls-Royce, retaining its position as the largest single contributor to Vickers earnings, posted a slight gain in pretax profit, to £24.7 million, from £23.2 million.

The continued success of Rolls-Royce, the company said in a statement, "was achieved against a background of adverse currency factors and a weak market for luxury vehicles in the United States."

It said the defense and aerospace division had kept ahead of schedule on the development of the Challenger 2 tank.

The company added that net profit gained to £60.6 million from £50.1 million, while operating profit declined to £65.1 million from £76 million.

Sales declined to £695.7 million from £776.3 million.

Banks Set Staff Cuts In Norway

Reuters
OSLO — Den norske Creditbank and Bergen Bank, whose merger in April will create Norway's largest financial institution, said Monday that they were cutting their combined work force of 8,000 by about 1,100 to 1,200. The move was widely expected.

A statement by the banks said that the reductions would involve 700 employees in Norway and about 400 to 500 abroad. The cuts are part of plans to save as much as 750 million kroner (\$116 million).

Both banks have reported improved results for last year, but with deepening losses on loans.

The statement said, "Den norske Bank will reduce costs over a broad range, where staff reductions are an important contribution for attaining a satisfactory reduction of overall spending."

The banks previously had said that staff cuts were inevitable, but had not specified how many employees would be affected.

Den norske Creditbank, the second-largest Norwegian bank after Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, said net losses narrowed to 233 million kroner in 1989, after 875 million kroner in 1988. Losses on loans and guarantees rose to 1.86 billion kroner from 1.81 billion kroner.

Bergen Bank, which is ranked third, said operating profit rose to 500 million kroner in 1989 from 188 million kroner, while losses on loans increased to 1.56 billion kroner from 1.18 billion kroner.

Saab Car Division Posts Heavy Loss for 1989

By David Bartal
Special to the Herald Tribune
STOCKHOLM — Saab-Scania's troubled car division, which was partly purchased by General Motors Corp. in December, posted a loss of 2.1 billion Swedish kronor (\$344 million) last year, compared with a profit of 11 million kronor in 1988.

Earnings for the vehicle and aerospace group as a whole in 1989 were more than halved, to 1.57 billion kronor from 3.22 billion kronor a year earlier.

The dramatic decline was due almost entirely to the failing passenger-car division. All of Saab's other business areas — trucks, aircraft and defense — improved their earnings.

President Georg Kamsund said that Saab, like other carmakers, "was affected by the surprisingly rapid downturn in the U.S. market."

"There are now indications that the 'car war' we experienced — and are still experiencing — in the U.S. will hit Europe during the first half of 1990," he warned.

The heavy losses in Saab's car business, though anticipated, will do little to boost hopes for a rapid recovery for the company.

"It's going to take a long time," said John Longhurst, an auto-industry analyst at James Capel & Co. in London.

An increasingly competitive car market led Saab-Scania to sell half of its automotive business to GM in mid-December for \$600 million. Sweden's second carmaker, Volvo AB, announced Friday that it was forming a close commercial alliance with Renault of France.

Saab's car sales in North America plunged 17 percent last year to 109,500 cars from 115,000.

The company's financial report predicted that "earnings and mar-

gins in the Saab-Scania Group will rise considerably during 1990." But Mr. Kamsund declined to specify when Saab might return to profit.

One of the main difficulties the company faces, the James Capel analyst said, is weak car sales in three of Saab's key markets: the United States, Scandinavia and Britain.

"In addition, their truck operations have had a weak development in the United Kingdom, which is their second-largest market after the United States," Mr. Longhurst added.

Volvo Deal Decried

The CGT, France's communist-led trade union, criticized Volvo's link-up with state-owned Renault, Reuters reported from Paris.

The CGT, which is the largest trade union among Renault's employees, called the deal a "con- trick. It is bad for Renault and bad for France."

Analysts See Forced Sales By Saatchi

Reuters
LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi Co. may be forced to sell assets and ultimately to break up, analysts said Monday, while the formerly high-flying British advertising group said a U.S. concern had raised its stake in Saatchi.

Saatchi announced in New York that Southeastern Asset Management raised its stake to 20.9 million shares, or 13.2 percent of Saatchi's capital, from 17.8 million shares.

The company has been hit by a downturn in advertising in its major U.S. and British markets, and by a weaker market for the consultancy businesses it wants to sell. Profit in 1989 plunged to £21.8 million (\$37.2 million), from £198 million the year before.

A decline Monday in Saatchi's share price in part reflected U.S. selling after the London market closed on Friday, said David Forster, analyst at the Kleinwort Benson brokerage.

The shares fell 4 pence, to 134 pence.

"I think the group is most likely to disintegrate," said Sheila Martin, analyst at the Robert Fleming brokerage.

A bidder for Saatchi from within the U.S. industry would take on a big loss on goodwill — the premium paid for a business over the net asset value — because of the concern's negative net worth, Ms. Martin said.

West German Utility Boosts Hochtief Stake

Reuters
FRANKFURT — Commerzbank AG plans to sell a 10 percent stake in the utility Hochtief AG to the electric utility Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG, a Commerzbank spokesman said Monday.

He said the 10 percent stake in Hochtief would give RWE a stake of about 54 percent in the construction firm. RWE had previously held 39.8 percent of Hochtief's shares directly and a further 5 percent indirectly.

Commerzbank currently holds 12.5 percent of Hochtief, he said.

No comment was available from RWE, which is based in the Rhineland area of West Germany where

most businesses were closed Monday for carnival celebrations.

Last July, RWE set a restructuring plan under which it is concentrating on five key areas, including industrial-plant construction, one of Hochtief's principal areas of business.

A Commerzbank statement said that the sale of the 10 percent stake in Hochtief needed the approval of the West Berlin-based Federal Cartel Office and of the RWE supervisory board.

Industry sources said they did not expect the cartel office to block the sale. A spokesman for the cartel office said the authority had been informed some time ago about RWE's intentions.

Bond Fight: 630 Million DM at Stake

Agence France-Presse
FRANKFURT — At least 630 million Deutsche marks (\$375.6 million) is at stake in a dispute over bond transactions between DG Bank of West Germany and several French banks, banking sources said Monday.

That sum accounts for losses on transactions between Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank and four French banks; other French and British banks are also involved, the sources said.

The total losses for the French

banks could be about 3.5 billion francs (\$616.3 million), according to sources in Paris.

The dispute centers on purchases of West German government bonds from DG Bank and hinges on whether there was an agreement to repurchase the bonds. DG Bank has said that it had not guaranteed to buy back the bonds, and that it was not bound by an oral offer to do so made by one of its employees.

But the French banking association countered Friday that DG Bank could not push responsibility

onto a third party employed by the bank and acting in its name.

Disputed dealings with the four French banks totaled 4.2 billion DM, which would leave them with losses of 630 million DM if DG bank refuses to buy back the bonds in question, the sources said.

Many of the transactions were actually carried out months ago, being renewed from month to month, and have only come to light now as the French banks were anxious to resell the bonds to DG Bank after the price fell.

Perrier to Use New Label After Benzene Scare

Reuters
PARIS — Source Perrier SA said Monday that it would relaunch its sparkling mineral water globally with new labels showing that the contents were bottled after the reports of benzene contamination earlier this month.

The company said in a statement that it had recovered 90 percent of its world stock of about 160 million bottles, which it ordered withdrawn from stores after the contamination was detected. The recall is estimated to have cost Perrier about 400 million francs (\$70 million).

A spokeswoman said the new stocks would carry a label saying "New Production," but that the familiar pear-shaped green bottles would otherwise be unchanged.

The statement said extra controls had been put in place to ensure the contamination, blamed on the bottling plant's filtering system, would not occur again.

"There is no contamination or pollution of the Perrier mineral water source," the company said.

Yugoslavia Stock Market Slowly Reopens

The Associated Press
BELGRADE — There was a stock market in Yugoslavia on Monday, but after a 49-year hiatus, trading was slow — in fact, nonexistent.

The exchange, called Yugoslav Capital Market — Belgrade, was founded by four leading banks, according to Branislav Cosic, deputy manager of the bourse. He said it initially will deal only in government bonds, but it is to add equities soon.

During the first day, "no bonds or stocks offered by the four founding banks were exchanged," Mr. Cosic said. Monday, he said "was just an experimental day for future activities."

Mr. Cosic said stock exchanges are to be opened in Zagreb and Ljubljana later this year.

An earlier Belgrade exchange was established in 1886, but it folded in 1941, when Germany occupied Yugoslavia during World War II. When Communists seized power in 1945, they banned all private ownership of companies, abolished the exchange and nationalized its building in downtown Belgrade, which now houses a museum. The new exchange has been set up in a downtown office building.

Last year, Prime Minister Ante Markovic announced the reopening of the country's money markets as part of a package of sweeping changes agreed upon with the International Monetary Fund.

Numerous private companies have been marketing their stock through newspaper advertisements.

U.K. Golf Firm to Build Moscow Club Complex

The Associated Press
LONDON — A British company, Golf Shows Ltd., said Monday that it had won approval from the Soviet government to build a \$100 million golf club in Moscow that would have the first 18-hole course in the Soviet capital.

The complex will include hotel rooms and a conference and business center, the company said. The project is a joint venture with two Soviet concerns, Sports Lotteries Association and the All Union Institute.

NYSE

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month	Low	High	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	P.A.	Chg
1000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
2000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
3000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
4000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
5000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
6000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
7000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
8000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
9000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
10000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2

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3000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
4000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
5000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
6000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
7000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
8000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
9000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
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6000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
7000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
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6000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
7000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
8000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
9000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2
10000	114 1/2	115 1/2	1.00	4 1/2	15 1/2	100	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	+ 1/2

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R.C. Luxembourg B-31510

The shareholders are hereby convened to attend the following
EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS
in each case at 2 boulevard Royal, in Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

1. Thursday, March 15, 1990 at 11:30 a.m. with the following agenda:

- to hear the report of the liquidator;
- appointment of auditors in accordance with article 151 of the law on commercial companies;
- to hold a further shareholders' meeting to decide on the close of liquidation.

2. Thursday, March 15, 1990 at 12:00 a.m. with the following agenda:

- to hear the report of the auditors appointed at the previous meeting;
- to give discharge to the liquidator;
- to decide on the close of the liquidation.

Both meetings will require a quorum of one half of the shares issued and outstanding and decisions on the agenda require a majority of two thirds of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to participate in the meetings, the holders of bearer shares should deposit their bearer share-certificates with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2 boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg no later than three business days before the date of the respective meetings.

The Liquidator

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt London Paris
Commerzbank Citibank C.A.B.

1000 114 1/2 115 1/2 1.00 4 1/2 15 1/2 100 114 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 + 1/2

2000 114 1/2 115 1/2 1.00 4 1/2 15 1/2 100 114 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 + 1/2

3000 114 1/2 115 1/2 1.00 4 1/2 15 1/2 100 114 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 + 1/2

4000 114 1/2 115 1/2 1.00 4 1/2 15 1/2 100 114 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 + 1/2

5000 114 1/2 115 1/2 1.00 4 1/2 15 1/2 100

SPORTS

Baseball Talks Broken Off, Delay in Season Likely

Continued from Page 10

NEW YORK — Major league baseball's contract talks were broken off Monday and the head of the players' union, Donald Fehr, said his negotiating team would not return to the bargaining table until the club owners make new proposals.

Barring a quick, unforeseen breakthrough, it seemed almost certain that this would delay the start of the season.

"We have given it our best shot," said Chuck O'Connor, the head of the owners' negotiating team. "We have reached a point where it is appropriate to separate for a while."

Asked what it would take for the union to return to negotiations, Fehr said, "It has to take an indication from the clubs that there's something meaningful to talk about."

"We have not broken through the logjam of the three-year salary arbitration problem. There have been no new proposals on the benefit plan, no new proposals on the minimum salary, no new proposals on roster size."

day. He said it was likely that he would meet with players in as many as three other cities before returning to New York.

He has said for some time that he needs to update players on the situation.

"My expectation is that after the Phoenix meeting the great likelihood is that I will see players in two or three other places before coming back to New York," Fehr said.

The owners have meetings scheduled for three days next week in Dallas.

Fehr said he spoke on the telephone Sunday with the commissioner of baseball, Fay Vincent, and O'Connor but added that "nothing much" was said.

"Some 'How you doing?' 'Got any ideas?' 'Nope.' 'None,' stuff," Fehr said.

Fehr said he had not heard any

criticism from players about the union's stand on the arbitration eligibility issue.

"I have yet to have a player call me up and tell me we should be doing anything differently from the way we are," he said.

But the first signs of a split among the players appeared Monday, when several Pittsburgh Pirates were quoted as saying they differed from the union's stand on arbitration.

"We feel it's going to be awful tough for the owners to give back that year, so if it's the only thing holding this back, why not go ahead and agree?" one of the Pirates, pitcher Bob Kipper, told the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette newspaper.

"Who's complaining? Probably the first- and second-year players. But I didn't complain after two years."

"I'm 20 days short of having two years in, so it would benefit me," shortstop Jay Bell said. "But if that's the only holdup, if that's the only issue we're squabbling over, I don't think it's that big an issue. Let's keep it at three years."

"It's not that big a deal. We've gone four years with it at three years, and it's worked out well. If we're good enough to stick around for three years, we're going to get paid. We're ready to get started to get ready to play."

But David Cone, a pitcher for the New York Mets, said that the issue is "gonna be solved by buttin' heads. We're gonna have to go back and find out just how strong the players' stand is on it. And I think it's gonna be pretty strong. We're a pretty strong union. We're gonna find out how strong the owners are, too."

(AP, UPI)



Fehr: A 'logjam' of the three-year salary arbitration problem.

Last Season's Injured Being Hurt Most by the Lockout

By Murray Chass

New York Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK — If spring training had started on time, if players were running around fields in bright sunshine in Arizona and Florida, some would be finding out just how far they have come back from serious injuries and, in many instances, surgery.

Their managers would be learning how far the players had to go before the season starts. Some teams have enough of those players that they have of spring training the more serious their potential problems become.

The returning injured will have less time to get themselves into shape, the managers will have less time to determine who will be ready to start the season and the general managers will have less time to trade for players to fill holes created by the injuries.

The teams seemingly most at risk are Los Angeles, Cincinnati and St. Louis in the National League and Milwaukee in the American League. The Dodgers have two thirds — or two fourths, depending on developments — of their outfield coming back from surgery.

Kirk Gibson, whose season ended after 71 games, had surgery on his left hamstring. Kal Daniels had his fifth knee operation after playing only 11 games for the Dodgers.

Recent tests told the Dodgers that Gibson's hamstring was 100 percent for strength and the quadriceps muscle area was at 90 percent. That sounds good, but even Gibson has said he'll have to see how the leg reacts under the pressure of daily play.

Daniels also appears healthy. In fact, he was playing pickup basketball games until Fred Clay, the Dodgers' general manager, heard about it and told Daniels to stop.

Knowing the baseball-playing status of

the two players is important because it could affect the Dodgers' defensive alignment.

If Gibson and Daniels are healthy, Hubie Brooks could be moved from right field to third base, where he used to play. Then, too, if both are healthy, the Dodgers could consider moving Juan Samuel, who doesn't want to play center field, back to second base and trade Willie Randolph.

But the Dodgers won't be able to act until they find out about Gibson and Daniels, and they can't find out until sometime in spring training, which hasn't begun.

The Dodgers also have Jim Gott, a relief pitcher signed as a free agent, coming off elbow surgery that kept him out all except one game last year, and shortstop Alfredo Griffin, recovering from surgery on his left shoulder.

The Reds have two starting pitchers and the left side of their infield returning from disabling injuries.

They expect Danny Jackson, Jose Rijo, Barry Larkin and Chris Sabo to be ready to go at full speed from the start of spring training, but Lou Piniella, their new manager, would feel much better if he could see that for himself.

Jackson, who last pitched in a game last July 23, had shoulder surgery eight days later and a toe operation at the end of the season. Rijo's season was ended six days before Jackson's because of a lower back ailment.

Larkin, the shortstop, was leading the league in hitting when a torn elbow ligament finished him in July. He returned in September but only as a pinch-hitter. Chris Sabo, at third base, had knee surgery Sept. 23.

Pitchers are perhaps the most difficult to judge when returning from serious injuries, and they usually need more time than the

other players to prove they are ready. That's why the Cardinals could face serious problems.

Danny Cox and Greg Matheys, who would be two of the team's starters if healthy, had elbow surgery last season. Todd Worrell, the team's No. 1 reliever, joined them in December when Dr. Frank Jobe, the Los Angeles orthopedist, did a similar ligament transplant.

John Tudor, back as a free agent, had the same operation in October 1988 — plus surgery on his left shoulder and bone screws removed from his right tibia, which he had broken in 1987 — and pitched only six games in relief at the end of last season.

Jose DeLeon, another starter, had a benign tumor taken off the little finger of his right hand, and reliever Rick Horton had bone chips removed from his left elbow. Both are supposed to be all right.

The Cardinals are counting on neither Cox nor Matheys at the start of the season. Tudor would seem to be ahead of the other two because he did pitch last season. For Worrell, the most optimistic outlook has him ready by early July, so a delayed spring training shouldn't affect him significantly.

On an individual basis, spring training figures to be important for such National Leagueans as Dwight Gooden of the New York Mets, whose right shoulder is supposedly healthy; Andre Dawson of the Cubs, who had surgery on his right knee; and Sid Bream of Pittsburgh, who played only 19 games last year and had knee surgery in July.

There is some irony in the spring plight of the Milwaukee Brewers.

Their owner, Bud Selig, is chairman of the Player Relations Committee, and thus has been intimately involved in planning man-

agement's negotiating strategy. That strategy, of course, established the lockout that is preventing the Brewers from finding out just how huge the holes in their infield might be.

First baseman Greg Brock had surgery on both shoulders. Second baseman Jim Gantner was injured by an illegal slide last August and needed knee surgery.

Shortstop Bill Spillers had surgery on his right shoulder six weeks ago. Dale Sveum, the shortstop in 1988 until he broke his leg in September, had shoulder surgery. Gary Sheffield, who was supposed to be the shortstop last season as well as rookie of the year, had a fractured foot but returned for the last two weeks of the season.

The Brewers expect Brock and Sheffield to be ready. Sveum should be. Gantner and Spillers, however, remain questionable.

The Brewers also have three pitchers coming back from surgery: Ted Higuera (ankle in October), Bill Wegman (shoulder last July) and Juan Nieves (shoulder last June).

Higuera is supposed to be fit and Wegman has been reported throwing well. Nieves, though, is not expected to be ready to go whenever spring training begins.

No other American League team has anywhere near the spring questions Milwaukee has, though the Toronto Blue Jays have to find out about two of their pitchers who had shoulder operations, Jimmy Key and Al Leiter, and Tony Fernandez, who had surgery on his left — non-throwing — shoulder.

The Blue Jays said Key won't push himself at the start, whenever that may be, and Leiter is basically in the same situation.

Fernandez, a switch-hitter, has to find out whether the operation will ease the problems he had batting right-handed.

SIDELINES

Berry Fired as NFL Patriots' Coach

FOXBORO, Massachusetts (UPI) — Raymond Berry, who coached the New England Patriots to their only Super Bowl in the team's 30 years in the National Football League, was fired Monday after losing a power struggle with the general manager, Patrick Sullivan. No announcement was made about a replacement.

"It is apparent to me that Raymond Berry and I have encountered deep philosophical differences," Sullivan said in a statement. "To allow such differences to continue to exist is harmful to the organization."

The team's owner, Victor Kiam, said Berry and Sullivan came to "loggerheads" over the need and appointment of offensive and defensive coordinators. Last season, the Patriots were 5-11 with Berry serving as his own offensive coordinator while his assistant defensive coaches shared the duties of defensive coordinator. Despite pressure from Sullivan, Berry refused to name coordinators.

2d U.S. Boxer Dies During Training

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (AP) — Sean Lee of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who was entered in the 139-pound (63-kilogram) class at the U.S. amateur boxing championships, died of cardiac arrest Sunday while training.

Lee, 18, was the second boxer in four days to die in Colorado Springs, where the championships began Monday night.

On Thursday, Tyrone Smith, the 147-pound champion of the U.S. Navy, died after surgery to remove a blood clot caused when he fell off a ring apron at the Fort Carson boxing gym.

For the Record

The NFL game in Germany between the Kansas City Chiefs and Los Angeles Rams will played Aug. 11 in Berlin or Frankfurt, the NFL commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, announced Monday. It will be the first NFL game played in Germany.

The Montreal Canadiens became the first NHL team to score 15,000 goals when Eric Desjardins, a defenseman with only two this season, scored early in Sunday night's overtime victory over St. Louis in Montreal. (UPI)

Rookie Sergei Makarov got two goals and five assists as the Calgary Flames scored five power-play goals to rout Edmonton in Calgary, Canada. (UPI)

Fred Couples lost the lead with his only bogey of the round on the ninth hole, then took charge with three birdies down the stretch to win the Los Angeles Open on Sunday with a two-under-par 69. (AP)

Karsten Solheim, maker of the controversial Ping Eye 2 iron, has refused a proposal by the U.S. Professional Golf Association Tour to allow a three-person panel of arbitrators to decide whether the tour can ban his clubs with U-shaped grooves. The move emphasized the club maker's desire to take his lawsuit against the tour before a jury in U.S. court. (NYT)

A North American pari-mutuel record was apparently set when a woman, who requested anonymity according to track officials, correctly picked the winners of the third through eighth horse races at Remington Park in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Saturday to win \$1,070,482 on a \$2 pick-six wager. (UPI)

Viggo Hiltz retained his WBA light-heavyweight title Sunday night with a 12-round unanimous decision over David Veddler in Hill's hometown of Bismark, North Dakota. (UPI)

AC Milan has assured itself right of first refusal on George Hagi, the Romanian soccer star, in a contract signed with Hagi's club, Steaua Bucharest. A Milan official said the move was insurance against the possibility that Milan's Dutch midfielder star, Ruud Geulit, does not recover from injuries. (AFP)

Quotable

Joe Paterno, football coach at Penn State University, on Notre Dame University's new TV contract with NBC: "Notre Dame has gone from an academic institution to a bank."

Bobby Wine, an Atlanta Braves' coach, to a crowd of 1,100 at a Philadelphia Sports Writers Association dinner: "You all should come down to Atlanta. This is a sellout for us."

CHESS

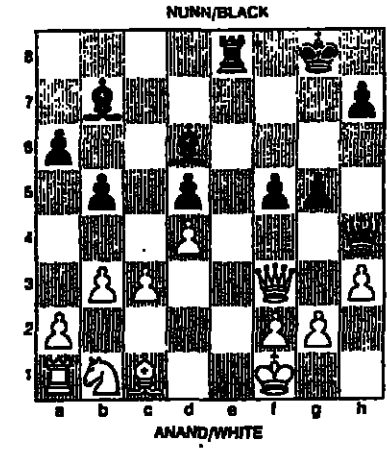
By Robert Byrne

THE 52nd running of the Hoogoven International Tournament in Wijk aan Zee, the Netherlands, took an unexpected turn before it ended Jan. 28. After 10 of the 13 rounds, Viktor Korchnoi of Switzerland had first place all to himself by a half-point and there was no reason to suppose that he would falter. Yet in the 11th round, the challenger for the world championship lost to an old rival, Lajos Portisch of Hungary. In the 12th round, he lost to Fiso Nijgor of the Netherlands, one of the only two non-grandmasters in the event, the player who came in last. In the final round, he lost to a coming man, Mikhail Gurevich of the Soviet Union.

While Korchnoi was caught in this tangle, which put him back into a finish in the middle of the field, John Nunn of Britain saw his chance and took it. The former Oxford topologist drew, won and drew to complete his winning 8-5 score. Nunn used his favorite Marshall Attack to defeat a Ruy Lopez played by Wiswanathan Anand of India in the second round. The game showed what positional force this gambit packs. Marshall's venturesome 8...d5! opens the game to exploit White's leisurely Lopez development. After 9...d5 Nf5 11 Re5, the main line goes 11...c6 12 d4 Bb6 13 Re4 Qb4 14 g3 Qb3 15 Bb3 Bg4 with Black attempting to penetrate the light squares in the white kingside. The alternative that Anand chose here, 12...Bd5 or 13...Bd6 14 Re3 Qb4 15 h3, stemming from 1940's analysis by the late Manhattan Chess Club master Alexander Kevitz, aims to keep Black from getting the upper hand

on light squares, but after 15...g5! White has new problems. The accepted answer, 16 Qf3, allowed Black reasonable counterplay in the Huebner-Pinter game, Budapest 1989, after 16...Be6 17 Qf6 Rxe8 18 Na3 Qb5 19 Bd2 Bb2 20 Nc2 Bb4 21 Rd3 Qc2 22 Bf4 g5 23 Ne1 Qb2. Anand attempted an improvement with 16...h3?!, unafraid of answering 16...g4 by 17 Ba3! Bb3 18 Na3 gh 19 g3 with solid prospects of defending the white king and snuffing off the advanced black h pawn in an ending. But Nunn's 16...f5! projected 17 Ba3! Bb3 18 Na3 14 19 Re1 f4! with a tremendous attack. On 17 Qf3 Bb7 18 Re6 Ra8!, the consequence of 19 Rd6 Re2 20 Kf2 Rd would have been great difficulty for White in completing the mobilization of his queenside pieces. After 19 Re8 (19 Qe3? Kf7) Re8 20 Kf1, Nunn found a positional method of pursuing victory — 21...g4! 21 Qf5 gh 22 Qh3 Qh3! 23 gh Be3! — which yielded him a powerful endgame initiative.

On 24 Kd2 Kf7 25 h4 Rg8 26 Kf3 Re1, White would not have been able to play 27 Bc2 without allowing 27...Bg4 mate, while 27 Bb2 loses a piece to 27...Bg4 28 Kc3 Re1 29 Kd2 (or 29 Kd3 Bb5) Re2 30 Kd2 Bf4. Therefore, Anand gave back a pawn at once with 24 Be3 Bb5, but Nunnspurred a draw by reception of position after 29 Kd2 by 29...Re8, which severely curtailed White's moves. After 31...h5, Anand could stand the pressure no longer and abandoned a second pawn with 32...a4. But it was soon seen to be in vain: after 41...c2!, defense by 42 Re1 Rb8 43 Kd3 Rb4 44 Kc2 loses to 44...h3 45 Bg1 a5 46 g3 Ra3 47 Kd2 b2 48 Bb2 Ra2, winning a piece. Anand gave up.



Position after 29 Kf1

White	Black	White	Black
1 e4	a5	22 Qh3	Qh3
2 Nf3	a6	23 gh	Bc8
3 Bb1	a7	24 Bc2	Bb3
4 Bc4	Nf6	25 Kc2	Bg4
5 O-O	O-O	26 Kd3	Bf5
6 Re1	b5	27 Kc2	Bg4
7 Bb3	O-O	28 Kd3	Bf5
8 d2	d5	29 Kf2	Bc8
9 e3	Nd5	30 Kf2	Kf7
10 Ne5	Ne5	31 Bd2	Kf5
11 Re5	cf	32 cf	Bc8
12 Bb5	Bb5	33 Kf2	Bd3
13 a4	Bd4	34 Bc4	B4
14 Re3	Qb4	35 f4	dc
15 gh	gh	36 Bc	Rb8
16 Q3	Bb7	37 Kf3	c3
17 Re8	Ra8	38 Kf3	Bb4
18 Re8	Re8	39 Re4	Be4
20 Kf1	a4	41 Kd4	c2
21 Qf5	gh	42 Resigns	

BOOKS

EMPEROR OF AMERICA

By Richard Condon. 300 pages. \$19.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

WHO would dare to combine the styles of the "Mandrillian Candidate" and "Prizzi's Honor," more or less, and invent a character who heads the Royalist Party, not in Naples but in the United States? None other than Richard Condon in his latest sendup of the American scene and presidency.

In "Emperor of America," his 23d novel, Condon is a little more hortatory than usual. He seems to be warning readers against electing a kingly ruler.

"Emperor of America" is written with a wink and a smirk and the confidence of an author who has resolved that he's not going to hold back his strong opinions, not at his exuberant age of 74, even if they come across like rabbit punches.

Without giving away every detail of the convoluted plot, it can be revealed that Condon is not an admirer of the former president and first lady, Ronald and Nancy Reagan, who play more than cameo roles in his satire. He doesn't even like their pet, whom he calls a "dear little rented dog."

The time is March 18, 1990. At 11:04 A.M. on that day next month, a nuclear device is exploded in Washington, wiping out the District of Columbia and evaporating 1,397,200 people. The catastrophe causes the White House to vanish, demolishes the Capitol and destroys every national building but the headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Royalist Party shares responsibility for causing the atomic explosion.

Here is the country's mood after the bomb: "The Royalists had best access to where the American people lived; that vast diamond-bright area of daytime television and prime-time soap." He continues, "The Reagan administration — that shining definition of reigning glamour and romance associated with queens, big money, great dressmakers, great poverty, colorful (moderate) molls, glamorous (if shocking) scandals and entertaining South American drug lords — had overtaken the national imagination of a society which had been compartmentalized by money."

But follow the money and the military. How does an Army colonel, Caesar Appleton, become the first chairman and chief executive officer of the United States and then Emperor Caesar I?

Blame Nicaragua, which the author calls "an evil empire," for his rise to power. With breeding techniques, the Sandinistas swell their population from 3 million in 1980 to 21 million people, "almost all of them fierce males who wanted to invade and occupy the United States, rape the flower of American womanhood, desecrate the flag and ban the Pledge of Allegiance from all American schoolrooms."

By the end of "Emperor of America," Condon has had more fun than anybody; most of the time his humor is wild enough to work.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

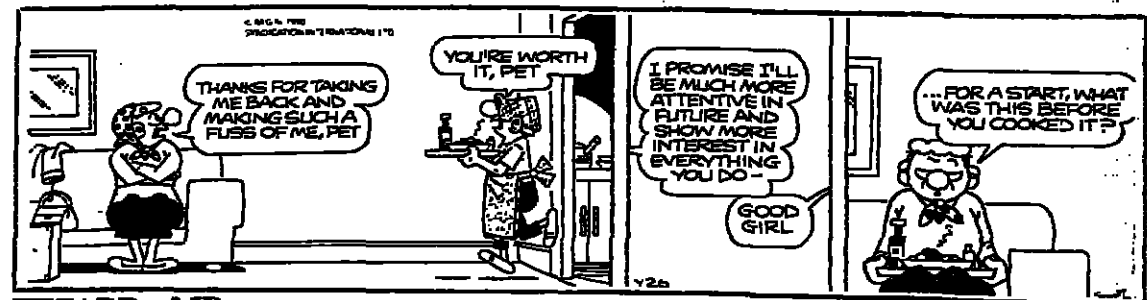
PEANUTS



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



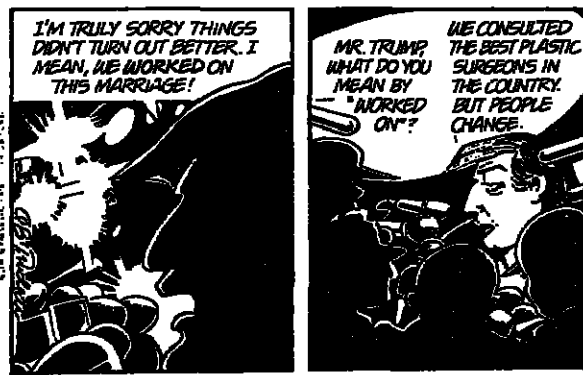
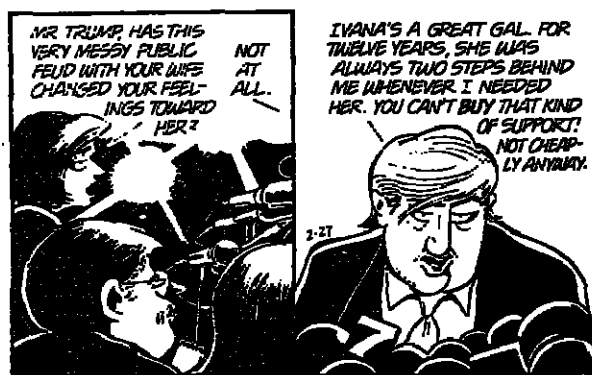
REX MORGAN



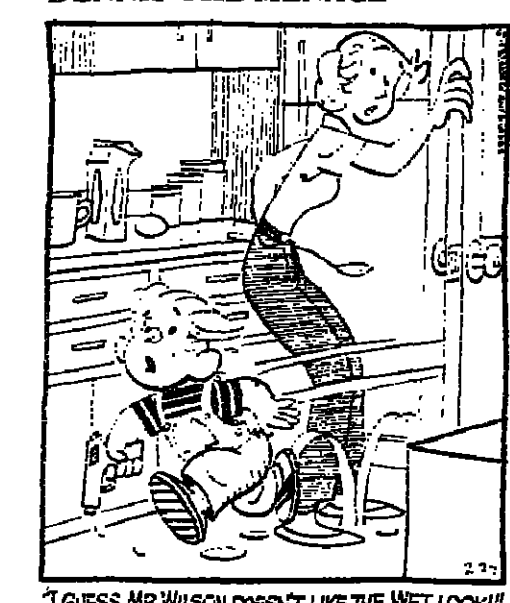
GARFIELD



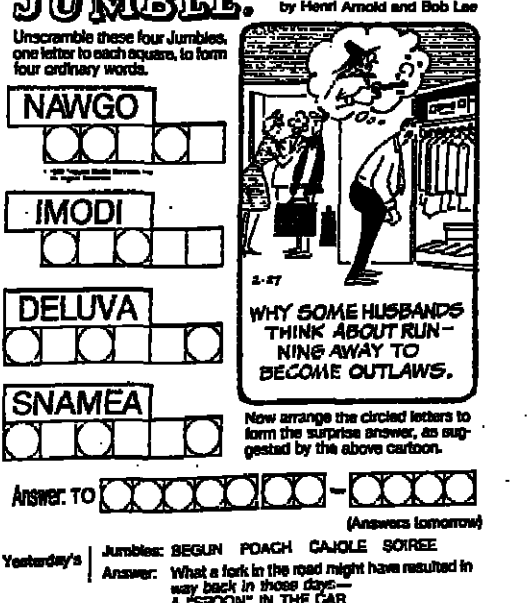
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



SPORTS

Oklahoma Runs Missouri Out of Top Ranking, 107-90

An 11-0 Spurt Breaks Tigers

It was quick, just like the team that did it.

Oklahoma, one of the fastest and most athletic college basketball teams in the United States, ran Missouri right out of its top ranking with a 107-90 victory on Sunday in Norman, Oklahoma.

The Sooners ran away from the Tigers with an 11-0 spurt early in the second half.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

The second half, a run that took just two minutes, followed it with a 9-5 burst that created a 71-54 lead with 12:37 to play.

"It was a great first half, and then we got on that run in the second half which gave us the game," said Oklahoma's coach, Billy Tubbs. "We maintained control from that point. We made the right run at the right time."

The 11-0 run started with three-pointers by Skeeter Henry and Jackie Jones. Jones followed with a field goal, then Damon Patterson got a three-point play.

Doug Smith scored for Missouri, but Patterson and William Davis answered for the Sooners. Travis Ford's three-pointer brought the Tigers back to 66-54, but Jones scored on an alley-oop pass and added his second of four three-pointers to put the game out of Missouri's reach.

"The first half was to our pace, but that run changed everything," said Missouri's coach, Norm Stewart. "They showed the mark of a good team. They scored 23 points in the second half with 27 points and 11 rebounds. They got us down and kept us down."

Fouls kept Smith on the bench much of the game, and he fouled out with 6:24 to play.

Still, he was the only Tiger who played well. Forward Nathan Buzan was 2-for-9 shooting, while the guards, Ford and Anthony Peeler, were 3-for-9 and 3-for-16.

Jones had 28 points, 10 rebounds and seven blocked shots for Oklahoma. Patterson scored 24 points, Davis had 20 and 15 rebounds, and Terry Evans had 15 points and 12 assists.

"Peeler is the kind of player who I wouldn't say we really did anything to stop him," Tubbs said. "A guy like that usually stops himself by just missing shots. Damon Patterson drew the assignment and I thought he did a good job, but we didn't overwhelm him. You can probably chalk it more up to his bad game than what we did."

Oklahoma (21-4) prevented Missouri (25-3) from clinching a share of the Big Eight Conference title. A Missouri win would have put the Sooners at 92-0 over Tubbs when scoring at least 100 points.

No. 5 Duke 78, No. 21 Arizona 76; Phil Henderson scored 28 points as Duke (23-5) won its 56th straight nonconference game in Durham, North Carolina. Arizona (19-6) played its third road game in five days, a trip that has covered 6,500 miles (10,500 kilometers).

No. 10 Syracuse 93, Providence 89; Billy Owens scored 33 points and led a 22-4 burst after Syracuse (20-5) had fallen eight points behind in Providence, Rhode Island.

No. 13 La Salle 74, St. Peter's 66 (OT); La Salle scored the first nine points of overtime in Jersey City, New Jersey, to win its 17th straight game for the Explorers (25-1). Tony Walker 19 points for St. Peter's (14-13), but missed a foul shot with 26 seconds left and the scored tie.

No. 14 Michigan State 72, Indiana 66; Michigan State never trailed and won its sixth straight Big Ten Conference victory, its longest streak since 1979. Steve Smith scored 21 points for the Spartans (22-5), freshman Calbert Cheaney 32 for Indiana (16-8).

Georgia 85, No. 15 LSU 85; Neville Austin made one of two foul shots with five seconds left to break a tie in Athens, Georgia. Georgia (19-6) rallied from a 19-point deficit in the second half for its sixth straight victory, and needs one more to clinch its first Southeastern Conference basketball title. Chris Jackson scored 31 points for Louisiana State (21-6).



John McIntyre battling Damon Patterson, whose 24 points helped put the game out of Missouri's reach.

Former N.C. State Basketball Player Admits Taking Money at University

The Associated Press

RALEIGH, North Carolina — Charles Shackelford, a forward for the New Jersey Nets of the National Basketball Association, has admitted that he accepted money — reportedly \$65,000 — while playing for North Carolina State University. His admission jeopardizes postseason tournament earnings that the university would while he played.

"You don't think it will come back to hurt you," Shackelford told The News and Observer, a Raleigh newspaper. "But in the long run, it does. What I did was wrong, but I don't think it was a major. I was a kid in college and I had no money, so I took money."

That would be a violation of National Collegiate Athletic Association rules. Officials from N.C. State and the NCAA said that they would investigate the payments.

N.C. State's basketball coach, Jim Valvano, and other university officials said that they did not know about the payments. Meanwhile, the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation has begun a new inquiry into N.C. State basketball, and officials said it is not related to Shackelford's contacts with a sports agent. The Charlotte Observer reported.

"Payments of a sports agent to a basketball player, as far as I know, are not criminal violations," said the bureau's chief investigator, William Dowdy. "We would not be looking into payments of that kind."

Dowdy and C. Colon Wiloughby Jr., the prosecutor of the county where N.C. State is located, declined to reveal the nature of the inquiry except that it did pertain to criminal allegations. They said a similar inquiry last fall had stalled, but that new information presented to them last week had caused them to revive the case.

Shackelford accepted almost \$65,000 from two men, according to his agent, Salvatore DiFazio of Somerville, New Jersey. DiFazio said in a telephone interview that Shackelford accepted money first from a sports agent

who hoped to represent the player after he finished college. DiFazio would not name the agent.

He said another man, whom he identified as Robert Kramer, a businessman in East Orange, New Jersey, loaned Shackelford money in an effort to persuade him to end his contacts with the agent. Kramer could not be reached for comment.

Shackelford received money in his junior year, 1987-88, DiFazio said, and also may have received money as a sophomore. DiFazio, a lawyer, said he was introduced to Shackelford by Kramer, whom he had represented.

Shackelford, a native of Kingston, North Carolina, left N.C. State in 1988.

DiFazio said that after signing with the Nets, Shackelford borrowed money from a New Jersey bank and paid back a total of \$65,000 to the agent and to Kramer. That sum included interest, he said.

"His taking money was wrong," DiFazio said. "He knew it. He started off his pro career by straightening things out as best he could."

DiFazio said that he did not know what Shackelford did with the money.

S. David Berts, assistant executive director for enforcement of the NCAA, said Shackelford would have been ineligible to play if he had taken money as a college student.

In such cases, he said, the NCAA usually requires schools to return postseason money earned when an ineligible player had competed. He said the NCAA's executive committee, which meets next in May, would decide whether to ask N.C. State for the money back.

Valvano estimated that N.C. State earned \$210,000 each year from NCAA postseason appearances in Shackelford's sophomore and junior seasons. The Wolfpack lost in the first round of the NCAA tournament each year.

The NCAA placed N.C. State's basketball program on probation in December for two years for unrelated rules violations. Berts said that the Shackelford situation would not affect that.

Kansas No. 1 Again for Third Time

The Associated Press

Kansas was back atop The Associated Press college basketball poll Monday, but headed for the same area where the last No. 1 team had been dethroned.

The Jayhawks (27-2) moved into the top spot for the third time this season with 41 first-place votes and 1,570 points from a nationwide panel of sportswriters and broadcasters.

Kansas, which had both its previous stints at the top ended by losses to Missouri, will be playing at No. 5 Oklahoma on Tuesday night. The court will be the same one where Missouri (25-3) was knocked from the No. 1 spot, 107-90, by the Sooners' 44th straight victory at home.

Kansas and Missouri have kept the top ranking a Big Eight Conference matter for the past eight weeks after Syracuse of the Big East held it for the first six weeks of the regular season.

The University of Nevada-Las Vegas (24-4) moved from fourth to second with 14 first-place votes and 1,492 points, 44 more than Missouri. The Tigers, who had held the top spot for three weeks in two stints, got five first-place votes.

Connecticut, which set a school record for victories with its 24th, moved from sixth to fourth. The Huskies were voted No. 1 on one ballot and had 1,293 points, just five more than Duke and Oklahoma, which tied for fifth.

Duke (23-5) dropped two spots after losing to North Carolina State. The Blue Devils were named No. 1 on one ballot, while Oklahoma (21-4), which gets a rare shot at consecutive home games against No. 1 teams, jumped from 10th with its victory over Missouri.

Georgetown (21-4) dropped from fifth to seventh after losing to St. John's during the week. Michigan (20-5) fell one place despite winning both its games.

Purdue (20-5) held ninth despite a 90-78 loss to Illinois, and Syracuse (20-5) moved up one spot to round out the top Ten.

La Salle, which owns the country's best record at 25-1, recovered the other two first-place votes. But the Explorers again failed to crack the top 10. (See Scoreboard.)

Bright Says He Wishes He Had Fired Landry

The Associated Press

DALLAS — A year to the day after selling the Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League, H.R. (Bum) Bright said his only regret is that he didn't fire Tom Landry himself.

The new owner, Jerry Jones, installed longtime friend Jimmy Johnson as the Cowboys' coach and continued to have a public relations problem because Landry, the only coach the team had ever had, was let go.

"If I had known there would have been this much heat over Tom, I'd have taken it myself," Bright told The Dallas Morning News, adding in Sunday's interview that he had tried to talk the team's general manager, Tex Schramm, into firing Landry in 1987.

Schramm had realized for some time, Bright said, that the Cowboys were "in trouble, sliding downhill fast" and "something needed to be done. A new direction was needed on the coaching staff from Tom on down. But despite the fact he appears gruff at times, Tex is a sentimentalist. He didn't have the stomach to do what needed to be done."

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SCOREBOARD

College Rankings

The Associated Press national (first-place) college basketball poll Monday. Top 25 teams are listed. Teams in parentheses are ranked by AP poll only. Teams in brackets are ranked by AP poll only. Teams in brackets are ranked by AP poll only.

1. Kansas (41) 1,570 points. 2. Missouri (25-3) 1,492 points. 3. Oklahoma (21-4) 1,492 points. 4. Duke (23-5) 1,293 points. 5. Connecticut (24-4) 1,293 points. 6. Georgetown (21-4) 1,293 points. 7. Michigan (20-5) 1,293 points. 8. Purdue (20-5) 1,293 points. 9. Syracuse (20-5) 1,293 points. 10. La Salle (25-1) 1,293 points.

11. North Carolina State (24-4) 1,293 points. 12. Illinois (20-5) 1,293 points. 13. Indiana (16-8) 1,293 points. 14. Georgia (19-6) 1,293 points. 15. Louisiana State (21-6) 1,293 points. 16. Arizona (19-6) 1,293 points. 17. Michigan State (25-1) 1,293 points. 18. Texas Tech (24-4) 1,293 points. 19. Texas A&M (24-4) 1,293 points. 20. Iowa (24-4) 1,293 points.

21. Wisconsin (24-4) 1,293 points. 22. Ohio State (24-4) 1,293 points. 23. Kentucky (24-4) 1,293 points. 24. Auburn (24-4) 1,293 points. 25. Tennessee (24-4) 1,293 points.

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ART BUCHWALD

Polishing the Image

WASHINGTON — "Hello, Donnie boy — this is George Flack of Flack Public Relations. I want to get on your case. Forgive me for saying this, but you're not getting enough press. . . . Before you hang up, listen to me."

"The public is turning against you because you have the image of someone who doesn't like to share the wealth. My company can turn that around. . . . Let me announce tomorrow that in the spirit of an amicable divorce, you will give Ivana a round-trip ticket to Pittsburgh on the Trump Shuttle. What can it cost you? . . . Don't put the phone down, Donald. If you don't like that, I have something else."

"I want you to tell the world that you don't care about the money. Even though you have a prenuptial contract with Ivana, guaranteeing her \$25 million, you now realize that no one can live on that anymore. So, as a gift, you're adding a lifetime pass to the Central Park Ice Skating Rink, where Ivana can skate any time she wants, except for weekends and public holidays."

"Donald, I wouldn't joke with you. This split is serious business. Most women think you're a cheap piece of polyester for holding Ivana to a marriage contract. All the men are afraid to say what they think. How about this, baby? You give Ivana the 25 mill and a free parking place in the Trump Tower?"

"Don't get mad, kid, it's just an idea. Now, this you'll like. Suppose you presented your wife with four ringside seats to the next Mike Tyson fight? If that doesn't get you a Grammy Husband Award, nothing will. Donnie, we have to take the offensive, even if it means giving her the latest Sony Walkman radio for her jogs along the boardwalk in Atlantic City."

"Bubba, I'm not on her side, but she has one helluva public relations campaign, and she's gotten you elected 'Daily News Snake of the Year.'"

"It's a mistake to fight a woman, Donnie boy — especially one who may face the rest of her life in the shadow of poverty because she only has 25 million green ones in her sleeping bag. Would it hurt to give her a need-up slot machine from one of the casinos? . . . O.K., so it would hurt."

"How about this? We arrange for you to appear on the Johnny Carson show, and we'll put Ivana on with Robert Novak. Then we'll let the public decide who is telling the truth."

"All right, forget Johnny Carson. It doesn't matter what you give Ivana, as long as it's something that will make people believe you still respect her. Why don't you announce that you have asked Ivana to redecorate your girlfriend's limousine? . . . I'm joking. . . . Don, if we're going to work together, you have to be able to take a joke."

"Now, Bubba, we need to come up with something besides the fact that we are holding Ivana to the paper which she signed. You have so much to give away, you wouldn't even miss it. What about a gift subscription to Women's Wear Daily? She might like that — it's something most people never get to read."

"I'm just noodling, D.T. In this business if you throw around enough ideas, one has to work."

"Suppose you go to Ivana and say, 'I made a mistake in my accounting. Because of Drexel Burnham, I am only worth \$5 million. Would you split that with me? She'll panic, and she'll take the 25 mill she has now and run to Palm Beach before you can get your hands on her.'"

"Donald, if you want my help, you have to trust me. First of all, I'd like to show the world that you are a philanthropist. Let's announce that, instead of paying all the money, you'll prefer to use all your money to fight acid rain."

"If that doesn't work, I want to spread the word that you are a fantastic lover."

"Don't worry about the announcement. You can't say it, but as your public relations representative, we can."

Chekhov and Perestroika
Join in a New Stage Venture

By Francis X. Clines

MOSCOW — Given the new freedom of Soviet artists to indulge the soul's delight, the latest theater company here has decided to risk all by combining the separate agencies of Chekhov and Soviet free enterprise.

In a gamble unusual in the Soviet theater, a collection of popular, well-known stars is taking a flier and departing from the traditional theater-company base that nurtured them. They have joined as a kind of venture troupe, an all-star cast in search of a new audience, banking on their art and on Chekhov to keep them afloat.

At stake, it is strictly Chekhov: pre-revolutionary Chekhov with his seemingly woolly, roundabout way of getting at the heart of things, freshened as something of an allegory of the current hard and jaded times.

It is pre-Stalin, pre-stagnation, pre-perestroika Chekhov with his assembled figures and their legacy: "Let everything on stage be just as complicated, and at the same time just as simple as it is in life."

In the box office, life is mostly complicated, for the new Anton Chekhov Theater is trying to produce the master with all the financial risks and unknowns attendant on the confusing quasi-private enterprise way of doing things in the Soviet Union — the business cooperative.

The co-op is a child of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's economic restructuring and is already something of an orphan. An uninitiated public and a jealous state bureaucracy look on the oddity of a Soviet entrepreneur as if he were Chekhov's Lopakhin himself come to cut down the aristocrat's own cherry orchard of egalitarian fantasizing.

"It's a new mentality for our actors," said the co-op's producer, Marat Akhmedov, a poet and co-op publisher who is putting his own money into the venture.

"Most have basic connections with one of the state theaters. But now, they will share the risk with us, because we are paying them



Marat Akhmedov

more than the state theaters pay."

The director, Leonid Trushkin, has set his entrepreneurial cast in motion on a set never imagined by Chekhov, a multi-colored, Chippendale-like giant cupboard, the very one saluted in Gayev's first-act soliloquy as a repository of a century's secrets and hopes, "and the highest ideals of goodness and justice."

Through its doors, Chekhov's characters come and go for three hours, tinged with the Gorbachev cynicism that comes of too many promises and too much truth.

"In this country, you have to work so hard against circumstances that every ordinary thing we accomplish here is an act of heroism," Trushkin insisted in the darkness of the rehearsal stage, happy with his cast.

A bearded and dark-eyed actor and troubadour, Trushkin the director was a disciple of Anatoly V. Efros, the late master director of the Taganka Theater. "Efros taught us to study the entire artistic history of a play, every bit, and then find something new," he said.

Akhmedov chose Trushkin because he sensed in him a fresh generation's need for theater classicism, for an avant-garde way of treating the great depths of Chekhov with new respect.

"In the Soviet education system, the teachers do their best to make us hate Chekhov, to make him say Akhmedov, explaining why he wants to focus solely on Chekhov. But here is the real Chekhov, very

up to date in speaking of our eternal problems."

After opening here, the company will go on the road to Leningrad, Riga and Kiev with the dual mission of revealing Chekhov to his homeland and trying to turn a profit. Eventually the company hopes to take its repertory to the West. In effect, the new group is using the domestic audience mainly to test-market its departure from traditional theater while hoping for real profits abroad.

By law, Soviet ticket prices cannot float with demand, so they are the same four-ruble maximum as at the state theaters, which is little more than \$6 at the official rate. The company will play the next two months here at the Mayakovsky Theater before heading out to its first road booking in Leningrad.

Akhmedov is paying for the production from his profits as a publisher, without the usual state angel. The actors, while earning several times their normal stage fees, are mainly involved both for the unusual chance to work with peers from other companies and for the hope of extending their celebrity into the international market, where the hard currency is.

The cost of the production is 250,000 rubles, including live post and costumes and sets that are infinitely difficult for such an eccentric company to obtain from the state-dominated theater crafts.

The production cost would be \$416,660 at the government's official rate for the internationally worthless ruble, which lately seems to be as apt a metaphor for Soviet fecklessness in the face of modern change as Chekhov's orchard is.

The cast includes Tatyana Vasilyeva, Yevgeny Yevgenyev, Vladimir Samoilov, Nikolai Volkov, and Galina Belyayeva — an assortment of theater and movie stars calculated to be at least as much an attraction as Chekhov.

Producer and director agree that the new freedoms of expression under glasnost do not necessarily guarantee a more searing access to truth in the latest stage



"To begin to live in the present we must first atone for our past."

dramas. They say they read and search, and they prefer Chekhov.

"Chekhov is necessary right now because we do not even realize the genre we are living in, the tragedy-farce of this century," said Trushkin, ruling how the long tangent of Bolshevikism has moved so far from the individualism Chekhov cherished.

"To begin to live in the present we must first atone for our past and be finished with it," the playwright said in "The Cherry Orchard," a prescription quite current now among the political opposition finally coming to bud here.

Trushkin is nonapologetic as he brushes up his Chekhov with touches he finds implicitly permissible if not explicitly in the script: a strangled leg dog to close a scene, a final act with the

cast emoting in zombie-like lassitude to underline death's haunting of the nation's hope.

Thus are the dark humors of current Moscow attempted in this production of the play Chekhov did indeed intend as "a comedy, in places almost a farce." Stanislavsky loved it 80 years ago as much more, as "the undying poetry of Russian life."

Whether Chekhov's representation can carry the added burden of a theater co-op's shadowy optimism seems a question appropriate for "The Cherry Orchard," the bitterest symbol of continuing human enterprise.

Chekhov was the sort who drank champagne on his deathbed, and his bloom always allowed a hopeful voice on stage "for those who come after us."

PEOPLE

'Roger and Me' Backed
In Filmmakers' Protest

A new controversy has erupted over "Roger and Me," the documentary film by Michael Moore about General Motors plant closings in Flint, Michigan. The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences will consider a protest by 45 filmmakers of the omission of "Roger and Me" from the list of Oscar nominees. Some said that one member of the academy's Documentary Screening Committee, Mitchell Block, owns the company that distributes three of this year's five documentary nominees. Block denied any conflict of interest: "because I file every year, with the academy, a conflict-of-interest statement."

President George Bush has appointed Joan Abramson, his former assistant chief of staff, Robert A. Peck, a lawyer and architectural preservationist, George E. Hartman, a Washington architect, and Adele Chatfield-Taylor, an architectural historian and president of the American Academy in Rome, to terms on the Commission of Fine Arts, the federal body that approves the location and design of monuments and other additions to the District of Columbia's park system. In the previous administration, the 80-year-old commissioner was long on political appointees. Bush reappointed J. Carter Brown, National Gallery of Art director, as chairman, a position he has held since 1971.

Jimmy Stewart reminisced about Hollywood's past as he retired. Addressing the military's future as Princeton alumni honored the two. The Alumni Association gave Stewart its Woodrow Wilson Award for undergraduate alumni distinguished in public service. The James Madison Medal, the graduate student equivalent, went to Crowe, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The \$100,000 Wolf Prize for physics was awarded Monday to Pierre-Gilles de Gennes of the College de France in Paris and David J. Thouless of the University of Washington in Seattle, the Wolf Foundation said in Jerusalem. They were selected for their "pioneering contributions to our understanding of the organization of complex condensed-matter systems," the foundation said.

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